





## SPORTS OF THE PEOPLE.

Long-distance "wobbling" dies hard in America, though I hope and believe it is as dead as Queen Anne in this country. Another "big mix" is advertised to take place at Madison-square Gardens, New York, during the last week of this month. Charley Rowell, of Cambridge, the long-distance champion of the world, has, however, decided not to enter, having found more attractive game in Australia, whither he sails shortly. Great inducements are offered by the promoter of this, probably the last exhibition of the kind, to get the competitors to aim at beating Vint's record of 578 miles in the six days—a record in which I for one do not the least believe. If we are to have long-distance pedestrianism, surely twenty-four hours fair heel and toe walking is enough to satisfy any man as a test both of pace and endurance. Mr. Charles Harriman, of New York, I see lays claim to be the fastest fair heel and toe long-distance walker in the world, and has challenged Harry Vaughan, of Chester, or any other man, to walk him for 48 hours, or more, for any sum from 1,000 to 5,000 dollars. If the match were confined to 48 hours there would be some sporting interest about it, though, as I say, I think 24 hours should be the limit, but for heaven's sake let us have no more of these dreadful six days' performances.

Another pedestrian match which is announced to come off in London next month I should like to see promptly "squashed," and that is the proposed six days' walking match between Miss Kate Brown and Madame Englo. There is something revolting in the idea of two women thus unsexing themselves by such a public competition in the presence probably of a ribald crowd. I once saw an exhibition of this kind at Lillie Bridge, and anything more disgusting and indecent it would be difficult to imagine. The coarsest and foulest jokes were made upon the performers, and the whole show was irretrievably degrading. It is bad enough to see a woman disporting herself in a tank before a lot of men, though some West-end caterers appear to see no harm in it, but a six days' walking match between two females is something many shades worse. Can nothing be done to stop this projected enormity in the interests of public morals?

William Cummings, of Paisley, the champion mile runner, is matched to give his old opponent, Duddle, of Preston, 25 yards' start in a two miles or 10 yards in a mile—the two events to be decided on the Preston Borough Race Grounds on November 5 and November 26 respectively. It will be remembered that it was in a previous race with Duddle that Cummings cut all previous mile records by doing the distance in 4 min. 16½ secs. The Preston man on that occasion, if I remember rightly, tied the highest fastest time, 4 min. 17½ secs., so that ten yards in a mile ought to bring the two men very close together, and produce a most exciting race. I hope that those London critics who decline to believe in Cummings because he has failed to lower the record when running on metropolitan grounds will take proper precautions to satisfy themselves that "there is no deception" this time.

A new and promising professional bicyclist has come to the front in Duncan, of Uxbridge, who rode a twenty-mile race at the Alexandra Palace on Saturday last against "the invincible French champion," De Civy, on equal terms. The Frenchman won, but only by a length, for Duncan pressed him very hard. The time, 1h. 22m. 38sec., was slow, but the weather was terribly against fast times. There is no knowing how much De Civy had up his sleeve at the finish, but apparently it was a near thing, and at any rate the new man rode very cleverly. He will be heard of to more advantage before long, and John Keen may yet have to look to his laurels.

There was fine racing, too, in the All England One Mile Bicycle Handicap at the Lower Ground, Aston (Birmingham), on Saturday and Monday. R. Howell, of Wolverhampton, Edlin, of Leicester, and the two Keens entered. Howell from scratch won all his heats, and looks like winning the final, which comes off to-day (Saturday).

Mr. J. H. Macgregor, of Burlington-road, Baywater, seems to be a very innocent gentleman; he was quite unaware that there was anything either illegal or unsportsmanlike in laying night lines in the Thames, which I take to be about the most degraded form of poaching extant. Mr. Macgregor was, perhaps, misled by a curious decision of the Clerkenwell police magistrate, Mr. Hosack, a few months ago for that learned Theban then held that fishing with a hook and line, if no rod or net were used, was not illegal under the bye-laws relating to fishing in protected waters. I was struck by the absurdity of this judicial utterance at the time. So possibly was Mr. Macgregor in a different way. However, this guileless simple person has had the area of his knowledge widened by the indictment of a fine, and his case will be a warning to others who "see no harm in laying night lines."

Lord Beaconsfield's famous sarcasm upon "tournaments of doves" does not seem to have had much effect, for pigeon-shooting is as popular as ever, and is likely to remain so when the leading gun-makers find it pays them to offer handsome prizes. In fact, sport nowadays depends largely, if not entirely, upon the patronage of trade. To give a Championship Cup for any sport is a cheap form of advertisement, and it is being worked to death just now. Why, it was only the other day that a well-known advertising firm offered £1,000 to the owner of a celebrated horse if he would consent to have the name of the firm changed to one representing the commodity which they manufactured. If that idea were carried out, we should have "Evo's Fruit Salt" and "Pear's Soap," "Mappin's Cutlery" and "Holloway's Pills," figuring among the quotations for the Derby. But to come back to pigeon-shooting. Through the agency of a well-known firm of gunmakers a match for £100 a side has been arranged between Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell and Dr. Carver. The former, doubtless smarting under the remembrance of his defeat by Bogardus, meant to have his revenge this time. The contest, however, went against the author of "Puck on Pegasus" for it was evidently not his "day."

Full particulars of Laycock's defeat by Rush have just come to hand from Melbourne, from which it would appear that the winner, who is now a veteran, must be a wonder, for Laycock showed himself over here a far better man than Trickett, beat Wallace Ross, and was thought to be second only to Hanlan. Yet, here we have him beaten by eight lengths, although it is admitted that he rowed in far better style than his opponent. 2 to 1 was laid on Laycock at the start, and 5 to 1 when they had gone a mile; yet he was really not in it against the rough but powerful strokes of Rush. According to this, Rush is far away the best man the Cornstalks have got, and if it is thought good enough to match Trickett against Hanlan, surely some enterprising speculator might do worse than put down the money for a match between the conqueror of Laycock and the great Canadian, or Wallace Ross. I should like to see Michael Rush matched against the winner of the Hanlan-Ross contest. But Rush apparently is not ambitious of a cosmopolitan fame and prefers staying at home. Trickett I suppose will find it well worth his while to row Hanlan at St. Louis, for the reasons I mentioned last week, but the match has no sporting interest whatever, for no man in his senses can believe that he will venture to row against the ghost of a chance of winning. Both Hanlan and Ross talk of coming over to England next summer, but for what purpose, unless it be mere pleasure, it is not easy to state, for the Canadian could probably give any sculler we can produce a mile start on the championship course and lose him at the finish. Hanlan, however, is still champion of England as well as of the world, and he may think it part of his duty to come over and show that he is ready to maintain his title against all comers. But if those who have invited Hanlan and Ross over imagine that they will venture to row either of them they are mistaken. Robert Watson Boyd is made of very different stuff from the Bonfours and Kellys and Chambers of bye-gone days; and I am convinced that he could never muster up pluck enough to face any man whom he thought likely to beat him. Such is the cheerful position in which English professional rowing stands at present.

The Yankees, after seeing Shaw's Eleven play, are willing to admit that there is still something which the Britisher can do well. "Cricket," says the New York Herald, "is the solitary sport at which England has no successful rivals." Well, it is a comfort to know that we are first in anything, though I fancy our Australian

cousins will hardly make even this concession, for they firmly believe that they can whip the old country even at cricket. With such batmen, however, as R. S. Newhall, Thayer, and Morgan, and such bowlers as Charley Newhall and Wright, America need not despair of soon rivaling England in the cricket field. On the race course, the running path, and the river, Shaw's team has found the Americans vastly improved in their play, and the more credit, therefore, is due to the Englishmen for the easy victories they have won. Ulyett's batting for the easy victories they have won. Ulyett's batting for the easy victories they have won. Ulyett's batting for the easy victories they have won.

In the November Sheffield Handicap the transatlantic element is strongly represented, there being no less than six entries from Canada and the States. One or two of these may try to be dark horses who will astonish our eyes, but if the records on which they have been handicapped be true, I don't think that rich prize will go out of England. Hutchens is an absentee and Wright consequently occupies that dubious post of honour—the scratch man's mark.

The English amateur athletes, Messrs. Montague and John Shearman, and W. L. Ainslie, who have just returned from a vacation tour in the States, appear to have been warmly welcomed and hospitably treated over there by their brother athletes. The New York Spirit of the Times, the leading organ of sport across the water, says, "They studied the good and bad points of our athletic system with unprejudiced intelligence, and saw many things to praise as well as some to criticize." The result of their visit will surely be a clearer mutual understanding between English and American amateurs, and a joint effort to aid each other in purifying and elevating athletic sports on each side of the Atlantic. That is very nicely put, and I sincerely hope that the wish which it expresses may be realised.

Among the rack of football matches decided since I last wrote, one or two stand out as worthy of notice. Lancashire v. Sheffield was played on Saturday, at the Leamington Ground, Blackburn, in the presence of several thousands of spectators. Lancashire sent a splendid team into the field, and had it all their own way with the Sheffielders at first, scoring five goals to none. But Yorkshiremen are proverbially stubborn, and the cutlers fought an uphill game with great pluck, succeeding eventually in so far redeeming their credit to score two goals to their opponent's five. On Monday a Scottish team, the Beith from Ayrshire, came over to do battle with the Blackburn Rovers, on the ground of the latter who consider themselves (and justly) the premier club in Lancashire. The Scots played up pluckily, but club in Lancashire. The Scots played up pluckily, but club in Lancashire. The Scots played up pluckily, but club in Lancashire.

Bavaria has sent us over a new Hercules, who is to astonish the good people of Turnham-green and Hammersmith with his prodigious feats of strength. The name of this wonder is Xavier Semmelmann, and one sporting contemporary calmly says that he can lift a load of bricks (62½ lbs. weight) with one finger, whilst another credits him with being able to do the same with a blacksmith's anvil weighing 540 lbs! If this be true, the feats of the mighty Thomas Tophan, of Islington, will be eclipsed, for that modern Samson could lift two hundred weights on his little finger and move them gently over his head.

The racing of the week has been but of passing interest, and needs no comment. The attention of Turfites is of course directed entirely to the Newmarket Houghton Meeting, and more particularly to the Cambridgeshire Stakes, for which it is probable that a duel of thirty, or, possibly, three and thirty, will face the starter. Lord Alington's incendiary still stands at the head of the betting, and a staid Cambridgehire favourite I call the son of Long Lundy, and is satisfied that something less than 21 lbs. would put him on an equality with Bend Or. And as the latter has to concede 3½ lbs. it is obvious that he could stand no chance against Incendiary if Peck's estimate of their respective quality be correct. I prefer, however, going by public form in this case, and Incendiary's latest performance in the Chesterfield Cup at Goodwood does not give me confidence in his power to win the Cambridgeshire. Bend Or would be Friday it was generally thought that Bend Or would be a non-starter, and that Hatter would have the mount on Foxhall. But the Archer up of course, I am afraid, however that Bend Or is not right yet about the foreleg, and I do not expect to see either him or the crack American three-year-old among the first three. If the race is to go to the Americans, Don Fulano is the animal that will do the trick, and I think he is a very safe investment for a place. On public running Lucy Glitters would seem to be the best handicapped animal in the race, and, bearing in mind how creditably she ran in the St. Leger, I expect to see her run into a place, an honour which I think is also reserved for Scobell. RETREAT, for reasons which I gave fully last week, also has an excellent chance, and I shall select him to win with Lucy Glitters and Scobell in the order named. As to the minor events, the Criterion Stakes look like a match between Bruce, the Derby favourite, and Nellie, who won the Grand Challenge Stakes last week, and the more news to me to have the better chance. The Dewhurst Plate, on Wednesday, I assign to Kermesse, whom I regard as the best two-year-old of the season.

CLYM O' THE CLEUGH.

## GREAT PIGEON SHOOTING MATCH.

The match for £100 a side, arranged between Dr. Carver, champion pigeon shot of the world, and Mr. Cholmondeley Pennell, came off at the grounds of the Union Club, the "White Horse," Hemden, last week, and was a most interesting and successful one. The weather was splendid, and the rain, which came down in torrents, also did its best to favour the contest. The match was a most interesting one, and the result was a most successful one. The match was a most interesting one, and the result was a most successful one. The match was a most interesting one, and the result was a most successful one.

WILLIS.—The following will, states the Illustrated London News, have recently been proved.—That of Mr. William Miller, J.P., late of Hillsdale, Shenley, Herts., and 65, Portland-place, the personality being over £193,000; of Mrs. Catherine Amelia Cox, late of 39, Gordon-square, £118,000; of the Rev. Robert William Eyton, late of Winchester, Southampton, £79,000; of Mr. Edward Medley, of Penley's, Grove-street, York, and Bow, London, £16,000.

## POLITICAL MEMORANDA.

It is stated that in consequence of the arrest of Mr. Parnell, the attitude of the Home Rulers towards the Liberal candidate for Berwick, Mr. Jerningham, has been completely changed. It is now the intention of the Irish leaders to request their countrymen in Berwick to support the Conservative candidate. As the opposing parties are nearly balanced in the constituency, and the Irish have 64 votes, it is thought they will be able to defeat the Liberal candidate.

The result of the revision of the Parliamentary list of voters for the city of Manchester, shows, according to a return issued by the Conservative Association of that city, a total Conservative gain of 3,111. The result for King's-cross (London) polling district is a gain of 54.

Lord Randolph Churchill will address a meeting of the Conservative party at Hull on the 31st. On the following evening he will be entertained at a dinner by the Constitutional Club.

The annual meeting of the Shrewsbury Conservative Association was held at Shrewsbury on Wednesday. The report showed that the association, although young, was making rapid progress, and that gradually the Conservatives of that borough were approaching a state of perfect organisation.

Mr. T. W. Mellor, formerly member for Ashton-under-Lyne, replying to a deputation asking him to consent to become the Conservative candidate for the borough, said he did not think the present was an opportune time to give his decision. Alluding to Ireland, he said he had on every occasion voted against the most stringent clauses of the Coercion Act. He claimed to be as thorough a free trader as Mr. Gladstone or Mr. Bright, but he could not forget that English capital was being employed in France to obtain labour about 25 per cent. cheaper. To put persons who employed capital in this country on equal terms with those who took the capital abroad he would impose such a duty as would bring the home and foreign manufactures on a level footing. He had calculated that a duty on corn would only affect the price of the 4½ lb. loaf to an infinitesimal extent.

Mr. Jackson, M.P., addressed a meeting at the Hunslet Conservative Club, Leeds, on Wednesday. He said the Government had trifled with addition, and what was the result? A most cruel wrong had been done to the people of Ireland, and the people who suffered the most were not those who were the most to blame.

Speaking at the inauguration of a Conservative Club at Keswick, the Hon. P. Wyndham, M.P., expressed his regret that Cabinet Ministers and ex-Cabinet Ministers should be speaking so freely, as they could not do so without embarrassing their actions. They had evidence of that in the terrible results which had followed the introduction of the Corn Laws, and upon the country over which, unfortunately, he was now the Prime Minister.

The annual dinner of the Norwich Eldon Club was held on Tuesday evening. The occasion was the 50th anniversary of the club, and it had been expected that the Right Hon. D. Plunkett, M.P., would have been present, but that gentleman sent an apology stating that he had been compelled to go to Ireland to remove his wife and family from that distracted country. Sir R. Beauchamp, in giving the toast "Prosperity to the Eldon Club," congratulated the members on the generally improved prospects of the Conservative party in the country.

## ACCIDENTS ON THE LINE.

Many persons whose business takes them daily to London from Richmond were much inconvenienced on Monday by the suspension for several hours of ordinary trains of various railway companies starting from the same station. At an early hour a South-Western engine ran off the metals near Richmond, and completely blocked both lines until nearly eleven o'clock.

An Irishman named McNulty, who had visited England for the purpose of making a little money during harvest, was recently employed near Attleborough. While going to his lodgings he had to pass over a level crossing, and was literally cut to pieces by the Irish mail. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and recommended that a foot bridge should be erected near the spot where the fatality occurred. The deceased intended returning home, and had saved enough to enable his mother to pay her rent.

At Ely, near Cardiff, on Wednesday morning, a collision occurred on the Great Western Railway between a mineral and a goods train. One man was injured, and much damage done to the trucks and their contents, which were strewn over the line.

A serious collision occurred on Wednesday morning near Cardiff. A goods train consisting of 20 empty trucks was being shunted from the down to the up line siding to allow the down passenger train, which leaves Cardiff at 8 o'clock, to pass. The Irish express, which was two hours behind time, and which was believed to have passed, dashed into it at full speed. Three trucks were smashed to pieces and three others considerably damaged. The engine of the express train was thrown off the line and disabled. The brakesman, seeing that a collision was inevitable, jumped off and was much hurt. No injury to passengers is reported.

## EXTENSIVE ROBBERY OF BANK NOTES.

At Westminster, on Thursday, Elizabeth Augustino, 25, a well-dressed married woman, was charged on remand with unlawfully possessing three £50 Bank of England notes. The husband of the prisoner, Enrico Augustino, an Italian refugee, was, it is stated, connected with a gang of confidence trick men who hang about railway stations to entrap foreigners, and the allegation of the prosecution is that on the 12th of June last he and another man introduced themselves to one Christophoro Casentini, an Italian, at Victoria Station. Casentini had been a great deal in South America, and stated he was about to proceed to Italy. Augustino and his companion said they were also going, and induced Casentini to exchange some Mexican bonds and dollars into Bank of England notes for safe custody. These they pretended to put into his satchel. The company parted, and Casentini saw no more of them, but when he came to examine the contents of the satchel, he found that instead of £370 in notes there was only a newspaper. Two months ago Augustino was taken up and charged at Worship-street Police-court with two offences of a similar character, committed for trial, and afterwards convicted. The notes in question had been stopped at the Bank of England. On the 6th of September the present prisoner, Elizabeth Augustino, presented a £50 note at the Bank for payment, and as it was one of the stolen ones, she was asked to account for the possession of it. She said her husband gave it to her. She was brought to Westminster in custody of Sergeant Clough, and on the way to the station in a cab not only repeated her statement, but said that she had two more "fifties" sewn up in her stays. These were taken off when she was searched, and two £50 notes found sewn in roughly, as if by an inexperienced hand. Mr. Casentini, who had left this country for Mexico and Texas, had been sent for, but great difficulty would be experienced in tracing him.—Mr. St. John Wortner asked for a 21 days' remand, not objecting to bail.—Prisoner put in the required sureties, and was liberated.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF A HOSPITAL SUPERINTENDENT.—On Wednesday evening, at the meeting of the Winchester Local Board, it was reported that Mr. Du Plegry, the Superintendent of the Board's hospital, mysteriously disappeared on the 5th inst., and had not since been heard of. Colonel Cole, the chairman, said the missing man was of French extraction, and left Paris in 1848. He shortly afterwards enlisted in the English Army Medical Corps, in which he served for twenty-one years. He left the army about twelve months ago, on a pension, with a most excellent character, his defaulters' sheet being a perfect blank. He was recently appointed superintendent at the Winchester Hospital, and his wife married. On the morning of the 5th inst. he left home to receive his pension, saying he would not take his overcoat, as he should be back at three o'clock. He never returned, and subsequent inquiries showed that he drew his pension at the office on Tower-hill, but no trace of him can be discovered afterwards. Colonel Cole was afraid that the missing man, having his pension in his pocket, had fallen into the hands of the "sharks" who frequent Tower-hill, and that something serious had happened to him.

## THE SALVATION ARMY.

At Salisbury, on Monday, a number of summonses were heard in connection with the recent riot at a "Hosanna" meeting of the Salvation Army at the Assembly Rooms last week. Edward Highman, who was said to have been the ringleader of the rioters, was charged with assaulting Police-constable Miller. Miller entered the room with a constable in the hope of preventing a disturbance. At the time a great uproar was going on—shouting, hallooing, ironical singing, and frequent ejaculations. Miller requested defendant several times to be quiet, but he would not. "No," said Highman, "I came here for three penn'orth of fun and I mean to have it." As the disorder increased the sergeant went up to Highman for the purpose of ejecting him. The mob at once rushed upon them, striving to rescue defendant. In the mêlée defendant escaped, whilst Miller was roughly jammed against the door. The bench inflicted a fine of £5, including costs, or in default 21 days. Jesse Dear, Henry Forrest, and Charles Yates were then charged with being drunk and disorderly. The men formed three of the gang in the room. The night after the disturbance they paraded up and down the street outside the Salvation stores, hallooing and shouting, and creating a great disturbance.—They were fined 5s.

The disturbances consequent on the visit of the Salvation Army to Exeter have recently reached such a pitch, and the law enabling magistrates to interfere with street processions being considered somewhat vague, the Mayor of Exeter wrote to the Home Secretary, and on Monday received the reply announcing that the advice he recently gave the Stamford magistrates on the same matter applied to all parts of the country. Where magistrates had information that processions were likely to cause a disturbance, they might, if necessary, use force to disperse them. The Exeter magistrates have determined to act on this advice.

A disgraceful riot occurred at Bridgwater on Sunday in connection with the proceedings of the Salvation Army. The brass band belonging to the Bristol contingent headed the customary evening procession, which was joined in by several hundred persons, including a large proportion of females, and followed by an immense throng, composed principally of roughs. These for a time contented themselves with interrupting the war songs and music with other noisy demonstrations, including the blowing of horns. Subsequently, a determined effort was made to stop the procession, a banner recently presented to the Bridgwater contingent by "General" Booth being torn down, and the pole being broken. The "fight for the standard" was a stubborn one, and in the mêlée the borough superintendent of police took charge of Captain Foote, of the Salvation Army, who was brought to the police-station, but subsequently released. The "Army" marched on to the skating rink, formerly the "Zion" Chapel, which they have leased for a term of years, and which speedily became filled to overflowing, whilst an assemblage of no less than 2,000 persons congregated on the outside, and indulged in a good deal of shouting. Soon after the commencement of the service, stones began to be thrown at the windows, and this was the signal for some of the roughs, who had obtained admission, to fling about rotten eggs, a pretty clear proof that the disturbance was a premeditated one. The stone-throwing increased until something like a panic ensued, a few members of the congregation having been injured in the head by the stones. Several of the female worshippers fainted, and were assisted out of the building at the rear of the premises, having to be lifted over a low wall. The stone-throwing was continued until all the front windows were completely smashed, hardly a single pane of glass being left unbroken. Many of the roughs forced their way into the building, and having possessed themselves of a large number of copies of the War Cry, the Army newspaper, these were borne outside in triumph, and thrown about the yard. For two or three hours afterwards the crowd remained outside the rink, policemen being stationed there to prevent further damage. No other arrests were made, and the explanation given of this is that it is very dark in front of the rink, where the stone-throwing took place, and where a gas lamp is badly needed, none of the offenders could be identified.

At Hammersmith Police-court on Tuesday, Harry Weeson, a lad, was summoned for assaulting Harry Saunders, a member of the Salvation Army. The complainant said that on Sunday week he was at the Victoria Hall, Starch Green, when he saw defendant, who was inside, creating a disturbance. Witness called an officer, and defendant then walked out. After putting out some other lads defendant struck him on the head. Mud was thrown at him, and crackers were thrown into the hall. Defendant said he did not insult complainant.—Another member of the "Army" said he was smothered with mud; but he did not see the assault, as there were so many lads there.—Police-constable Adams said he had cautioned the defendant a number of times.—Mr. Sheil committed the defendant for 21 days, with or without bail, remarking that it was outrageous that people could not engage in devotion without being annoyed.

At the Surrey Sessions on Wednesday Frederick Spencer, 26, shopman, was indicted for embezzling 3s. and other sums.—Prisoner pleaded guilty.—In answer to the chairman, prosecutor, Mr. C. Howard, stated that the prisoner had been in his service eight or nine months. In July last he sent him out to collect some accounts, and he was paid sums of money, with which he absconded.—Sergeant Jupe, detective, found that he was connected with the Salvation Army, and used to "preach" at the services held at Whitechapel. On Whit Monday last he met a young woman at one of the services, and induced her to go and live with him, on promise of marriage. He told her he had £1 15s. on a week, and was coming in for a lot of money.—On the faith of his representations she left a respectable home and lived with the prisoner for two months. After she had pawned all her clothes to provide him with food he deserted her, and she had since returned to her parents.—Mr. Hardman asked if the girl was present, and the detective replied in the negative, but handed the chairman a letter which the prisoner had written to the girl's parents after taking her from home, in which he wrote: "It was the Lord's wish we should be together, so we have tied the knot which shall not be untied by any one on this earth. Praise the Lord; it is finished."—The Chairman quite agreed with the magistrate who had called the prisoner a hypocritical scoundrel, and sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## TASTING ORDERS AT THE BREWERS' EXHIBITION.

On Thursday afternoon a motion was made before Mr. Justice Cave by Mr. Oswald, on behalf of Mr. Browning, refreshment contractor at the Agricultural Hall, for an injunction restraining the Agricultural Auction and Agency Company from supplying persons visiting the Brewers' Exhibition, now on at the Agricultural Hall, with tasting orders. According to the statement of Mr. Oswald, the orders are given gratuitously for visitors to taste a particular coffee, which is handed out by charming young women attractively dressed, and so many thousand cups are thus consumed that the plaintiff's business is seriously damaged.—As time was required by the defendants to answer affidavits, the motion was ordered to stand over. The motion on Friday was renewed, when Mr. Justice Cave ordered the matter to stand over until the trial of the action, the defendant being answerable for damages.

Lord Napier of Magdala, who has been on leave in England for some time, leaves on Wednesday next for Aden to take up his duty as Governor-General.



## BY UNDERGROUND TO HARROW.

BY JOSEPH HATTON.

The Greeks represented Occasion with a razor in her hand. This was to signify that if they wanted Occasion, intervening obstacles to her presence must be cut away. I had long ago resolved to revisit the suburbs of London. Time and opportunity were the difficulties. I wanted the occasion: I made it. London is most delightful at that period of the year when society leaves it. The parks are in the full raiance of their autumn flowers. There is no crowd in the "Row." Tradesmen are unusually polite should you require their services. You have the full run of your club. "Hansoms" touch their hats to you politely. You have become important by the absence of competition. I know all this well; for the occasion of my having seen several of the suburbs of London for the first time has been the temporary abolition of my usual habit of visiting foreign lands during the autumn vacation. This year I spent September in London, and among the excursions which I made into the suburban retreats that cluster round about the great metropolis, was a trip to the scenes of Byron's school days.

"Underground to Harrow" is the legend that confronts you at many of the local stations of the West-end. The railway extension has now been in existence some time. The other day, a ticket in one hand and a "Byron" in the other, I availed myself of the line from Baker-street to its present terminus at the Harewe-atte-Hulle of the Saxons. If you want to have a picturesque illustration of the influence of aestheticism on these practical days go by underground to Harrow. The few silly demonstrations of Bunthornism which have been somewhat over-accentuated by Punch and Mr. Gilbert are only bubbles on the modern stream of art progress. The advantages of school-of-art culture, and the revival of taste, are seen not only in the latest forms of domestic decoration, but in many recent efforts in the way of architecture. Go, I say, by underground, to Harrow. Every station at which you stop is a red-brick picture, a modest adaptation of "Old Kensington" to the most practical purposes. Bedford Park and Fitzjohn's-avenue are matched with railway stations on the road to Harrow; and, all the way, new suburbs are springing up among the green fields of the olden days.

Let me confess that until a few days ago I had never been to Harrow. I know several distinguished Londoners who have not seen the Tower, nor been up the Monument, nor visited the slums of Ratcliffe Highway. I know the great city pretty well and the glorious country in which the ancient town is set, like a smoked pearl in a circle of emerald and gold; but ancient Harrow was new to me until this autumn season. I cannot, therefore, say, with the poet, of that delightful spot,

"Again I revisit the hills where we sported,  
The streamers where we swam, and the fields where we fought;

The school where, loud-warmed by the bell, we resorted,  
To pore o'er the precepts by pedagogue taught."

The new railway station is some distance from Harrow, so that the classicism of the little town is not marred by the locomotive. You have quite a long up-hill walk to "the steep brow of the churchyard" where Byron often wandered.

"To catch the last gleam of the sun's setting ray,"  
Your path is bordered on one hand by stately trees,  
through which presently show gables of college and mansion; while on the left green meadows stretch away towards distant London, until the eye loses them in a hazy outline of oak and elm against the sky.

Do you know the cathedral closes of Durham and Worcester, of Lincoln and York? Here and there at Harrow you find yourself recalling bits of those time-honoured localities. The houses are not quite wrinkled enough to make the illusion complete; but they have that general air of competence and comfort which characterises the denneries and canons' houses of the snug byways that belong to cathedral precincts. And what a view there is from the churchyard, where Byron pondered with his immortal muse! It is four hundred feet high, and commands a magnificent rural panorama. You might fancy yourself two hundred miles from London, and you are only about half an hour from Baker-street. A writer who has recently published, through Chatto and Windus, a "residential guide" to the favourite localities about London informs me that from this altitude at Harrow, which is ten miles from the Marble Arch; the view towards the east is bounded by the Metropolis; that to the south has its boundary line from the Crystal Palace to Leith Hill in the Surrey range; while the view on the south-east extends from Knockholt Beeches and Hayes Common to Shooter's Hill, and across the Thames to the Langdon Hills on the Essex side. "The west and south-west outlook is especially extensive and beautiful, including Windsor Castle and a great portion of the counties of Berkshire and Bucks. The north is the least commanding but singularly rich, including Hampstead, Hendon, and Barnet. I confess that I could not quite realise all this topographically, neither could I feel that I was within half an hour of the noise and bustle of London. The sylvan plain of a Herefordshire landscape or a stretch of Worcestershire as seen from the Malvern Hills could not have seemed further away from London, as I sat near the poet's favourite haunt while the soft shadows of twilight were gathering about the classic spot, and evening mists made "moving lakes" and "mimic waterways" in the grassy plain below.

It was twenty years after Byron left Harrow that he wrote to Mr. Murray, requesting that the remains of his daughter Allegra might be buried there. "There is a spot in the churchyard, near the foot-path," he wrote, "on the brow of the hill looking towards Windsor, and a tomb under a large tree (bearing the name of Peachie or Peachey) where I used to sit for hours and hours when a boy. This was my favourite spot; but as I wish to erect a tablet to her memory, the body had better be deposited in the church." In a letter to "Childe Harold," he says, regarding his leaving Harrow for Cambridge in 1806, "when I first went up to college it was a new and heavy-hearted scene for me. I so much disliked leaving Harrow that, though it was time (I being seventeen), it broke my very rest for the last quarter with counting the days that remained. I always hated Harrow till the last year and a half; and then I liked it." Take up your "Finden's Landscape and Portrait Illustrations of Byron" and you will find an exquisite drawing of Harrow by Clarkson Stanfield, the foreground, the tombstone and tree beloved of the poet, with the old town in the middle distance, and the panorama of tree and meadow and homestead that reaches away to stately Windsor.

If one had travelled by express trains all day and night to wander in these scenes of Byron's boyish footsteps, to trace out the places where he fought the tyrants of his school, played cricket, or indulged his poetic dreams of fame, the delight of being

there would probably have been intensified. Moreover, there is a certain amount of vanity in travel. Even a modest man feels taller among his fellows if he has wintered in Rome, "summered" in Iceland, done the Rocky Mountains, skated on the Neva, flirted in Seville, or eaten durian in the tropics. It would be more impressive in a London drawing-room to talk of your Byronic reminiscences of Saragoza, Negropont, Corinth, Verona, Ravenna, than of your trip "by underground to Harrow"; though the poet himself continually referred to the London suburb with a lingering and perpetual pleasure.

"Ye scenes of my childhood, whose loved recollection  
Embitters the present, compared with the past;  
Where science first dawned on the powers of reflection,  
And friendships were formed too romantic to last."

Harrow has a history full of antiquarian interest and historic romance; and the past is pleasantly linked with the present by an hostelrie, with its swinging sign courting the breeze where probably the cross of the olden days reared aloft its Christian symbol. The inn is old-fashioned, and has a garden to match, with stocks and marigolds roses and daisies, and "lads-love," and a trimmed hedge and lawn, beyond which are apple trees and potatoe patches, and further away that delightful landscape beloved of Byron. Carriers' carts and family carriages and pic-nic brakes drive up to that inviting wayside inn; and foaming tankards are brought to the door and quaffed by rosy-complexioned people, who look as if they had never seen a great city; though that mightiest city of all is lying under the mist yonder only a few miles away. I have not once forgotten that my wife was with me. She had had her foreign trip with her children, and was well content, after "French messes" and "German salads," to sit down to a so'e and a chicken in the English tavern, and take her coffee in the little garden where the smell of the freshly-mown lawn competed with the fragrance of a real Havannah. And madame, fresh from Continental scenes, confessed she had enjoyed nothing abroad half so much as this afternoon trip "by underground to Harrow."

## DISASTERS AT SEA.

The Cyprian steamer, of Liverpool, laden with a general cargo, was totally wrecked on Friday night last, two miles off Nevin. Early on Friday morning she encountered the full force of the tremendous gale. After she had been labouring heavily for some hours, and had had her decks swept, at about three in the morning the steering-gear of the fore wheel-horse gave way, and the tubes of one of the boilers broke, the water putting out the fire of some of the furnaces. Shortly afterwards the steering-gear in the after wheel-horse also broke down, and it became impossible to steer the ship, which became unmanageable. At about five o'clock the remaining furnaces were extinguished by the bursting of more of her boiler-tubes; the engines became useless, and the ship began to drift on shore. Every effort was made to keep her out to sea, but without success, and after five hours' struggle she struck on a rock about two miles off Nevin. The men looked in vain for assistance from the lifeboat; the sea was so heavy that it was impossible to launch her. Finding that the ship was about to break in two amidships, the crew jumped into the water, when most of them were drowned, only seven seamen and a stowaway boy reaching the shore alive. The stowaway boy came ashore by holding on to a lifebelt which the captain had given him. The captain was a good swimmer, and when he gave the best to the boy he said, "Take this, my lad; I can swim the far" (pointing to the shore). Not one of the crew had rested since the morning. The vessel was unable to weather the storm. Thirteen bodies had been recovered on the Welsh coast. Five only were identified, including those of Captain Strachan; Joshua Craven, chief officer; John Davis, chief steward; and William Armstrong, engineer. The second officer and one of the engineers were examined, and blamed the lifeboat crew for not putting out, the vessel having been dismantled nearly five hours and slowly drifting down on the rocks. Several men were called to prove that it was impossible for the lifeboat to have got near the ship owing to the heavy seas. Verdict, "Accidentally drowned."

A large number of deep-sea fishing boats belonging to Berwick were caught in the gale on the 14th inst., and had to run for shelter. Two attempted to make Berwick Harbour, but drove on the Spital Point, two men being drowned. Another was lost with all hands behind Berwick Pier. Besides these, 27 boats, with crews amounting to about 140 men, are missing, and it is stated that about 100 men, all belonging to Eyemouth, have been actually drowned in this sudden and disastrous gale. The James Keler, steamer, arrived at Burntisland from Rotterdam, reported that a large number of fishing boats had been seen 60 miles off May Island. It is supposed that these are the missing boats.

A public meeting was held at Eyemouth on Monday afternoon to take steps to raise a fund, which it was hoped would be national, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the fishermen who have perished in the recent gale. About £1,000 was promised in the room. Mr. Edward Marjoribanks, M.P. for the county, heading the subscription list with £200. He stated that 94 men were lost, leaving 54 widows and 163 orphans.

Twelve out of sixteen fishing boats belonging to St. Aithes, between Middlesborough and Whitby, which were out during the late gale, are believed to have been lost, with all hands.

Three shipwrecked crews were landed at Hull yesterday. The steamer fishing cutter Europa brought in five men, the crew of the smack Hercules, of Hull, who narrowly escaped going down with their vessel, which was dismantled and thrown on her beam ends by a heavy sea, and the steamer only took off the crew just before the smack sank. The mail steamer Romeo, from Gothenburg, brought into Hull 20 men, the crew of the steamer Ayton, of Sunderland, which left Sunderland on Thursday last for Cronstadt, and was caught in the gale. Her crew were distinguished and she was settling down, when the Romeo came alongside and the crew of the Ayton left their ship in her boat. The smack Amphitrite, of Hull, brought in 15 men, the crew of a foreign barque, which had become waterlogged and dismantled.

Signal lights were burning on Fair Isle, which lies between Orkney and Shetland, during the last week, showing that some shipwreck had taken place somewhere around that precipitous island. The steamship St. Clair was empowered to call there going north last night, as the islanders, in case of a shipwreck, have no chance of keeping strangers long, owing to their scanty means.

At a meeting of the Leith Town Council, it was unanimously resolved to open a fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of the fishermen who were drowned last week belonging to Newhaven. It was stated that at least 17 men belonging to the village had been drowned, 10 of whom left families, numbering 44 persons, in poor circumstances. The Town Council resolved to contribute £30 to the fund.

On Tuesday the steamer Elizabeth, of Hull, arrived in the Tyne from London, having in tow the derelict schooner Rosalind, of Inverness, which was picked up off Whitby. There was no sign of the crew. She was dismantled, her decks had been swept, and her bulwarks damaged. From a post-card found in the cabin the captain's name appeared to be Morrison. The tug Quicksat arrived in the Tyne, having in tow the derelict Norwegian schooner Dolphin, of Kragero, which she picked up off Hartlepool. The vessel was laden, her masts and all attached had been carried away and bulwarks damaged. No signs of the crew could be found. The crew of the Swedish brig Alpha arrived in the Tyne, having abandoned their vessel.

Her Majesty's sloop Cruiser came into collision with the Italian barque Buon Pastore, on Saturday night, off Passaro. The Italian vessel was dismantled and the bows of the Cruiser were damaged.

There were seven degrees of frost in London on Monday morning.

Notwithstanding the great disappointment felt that the programme of the cruise of the detached squadron should not include a call at any of the Indian ports, it has been finally decided that the Royal Prince shall not visit our Eastern Empire on the present occasion.

## EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT AN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, Charles Whitehead, 14, and Edward Light, 14, were indicted for feloniously setting fire to St. Paul's Industrial Schools, Burdett-road, Mile-end. Mr. Poland and Mr. Montagu Williams prosecuted for the Treasury; and Mr. Moreton defended the prisoners. Mr. Poland stated that one of the officials discovered the kitchen full of smoke. Upon removing the flooring he found two distinct fires and a quantity of stuff ready for kindling. The floor was of wood. The fire having been extinguished, the boys were questioned as to what they knew about the matter, and those who were supposed to have prevaricated were birched. The prisoners ultimately admitted that they had had a hand in lighting the fires, and had let some of the boys out of their rooms, their excuse for such conduct being that they were dissatisfied with their treatment at the school. An independent inquiry had been instituted by the Home Office into the way in which the school was conducted, and the superintendent had been informed that a fresh appointment must be made because the state of the school was unsatisfactory. The institution must be properly conducted in the future. In the course of the proceedings the prisoners withdrew their plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. The jury expressed the opinion that there had been a conspiracy among the whole body of boys. They strongly recommended them to mercy. Mr. Poland said no doubt there was a conspiracy, but there was no legal evidence upon which the magistrate could act except in these two cases. Mr. Moreton asked his lordship to deal leniently with the boys. The inquiry into the conduct of the school had revealed a state of things somewhat of the same kind as was discovered in the Upton Park schools three or four years ago. He had been instructed by two lady members of the School Board to defend the boys. Mr. Justice Hawkins: I wish I had the power to place the boys under the care of those good ladies. Mr. Moreton said that those ladies were certain that such horrible things were committed in the management of the school that some reform was greatly needed. The learned counsel then read a letter which had been received from the Home Office, stating that serious cause for complaint had been found in the school, and that in future it would be properly inspected by officials of the Home Office. He remarked that in some instances the whole school was kept on bread and water for weeks so of one boy, and in some cases the children were starved that they ate food of dogs' plates and also tried to obtain the leavings of the officers' food for five years. No meeting of the governors had been held for five years. The reason for the conspiracy was the state to which the children had been reduced. They wanted to get away, and did not care where they went so that it was not to the school. Sentence was postponed.

## CHARGE OF MURDERING A VERGER.

Alfred Heavens, 35, lodging-house keeper, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court, on Tuesday, for the wilful murder of Samuel Eagle; also for feloniously shooting at William Phair, with intent to murder him. Mr. Poland and Mr. Montagu Williams prosecuted for the Treasury, and Mr. Geoghegan defended the prisoner. Mr. Poland, in opening the case, said the prisoner lived at 31, Clerkenwell-close. On the morning of Friday, Sept. 9th, at ten o'clock, he was at home locked in his room, the shutters of the window also being closed. The room, the shutters of the window also being closed, when looking through the keyhole, went for a constable, and the policeman, Phair, came to the house to see what was the matter. When he entered the passage he knocked at the prisoner's door, and the latter said "Who's there?" Phair replied, "A policeman." The prisoner, who had a loaded revolver in his hand, opened the door. He said, "I'll fire if you don't go out," and almost immediately he discharged the revolver, the ball striking the door-post behind Phair. The constable retired to the street door, and the prisoner fired a second shot at Eagle, a verger, who was at the time passing the street door. Eagle, on Sept. 17, died from the effects of the wound. In the prisoner's room was found a fire-chambered revolver, with two of the chambers recently discharged, whilst forty-two cartridges were taken from him. When arrested prisoner said, "I did not intend to hurt any one. I intended to shoot into the air. I had no animosity against any person. I bought the revolver to shoot my wife with. I intended to shoot her with it." The prisoner had been married only a short time, and a day or two before this occurrence his wife left the house in company with another man. It appeared also that the prisoner took too much drink. Mr. Geoghegan asked the opinion of the judge as to whether there was any evidence to support the charge of wilful murder. Mr. Justice Hawkins wished to know what course the learned counsel proposed to take with reference to the indictment for manslaughter. Mr. Geoghegan said he could not resist that charge. His lordship then directed the jury that the evidence could not support the indictment for wilful murder, and the jury, without requiring Mr. Geoghegan to address them on behalf of the prisoner, returned a verdict of manslaughter. Sentence was postponed.

## A LAND BILL FOR ENGLAND.

A conference of the Farmers' Alliance was held on Tuesday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which Mr. James Howard, M.P., presided. The routine business, which was taken first, included an alteration of the date of the annual meeting from December to the first week in February. The proposed Landlord and Tenant Bill for England, which had been prepared by a special committee, was then discussed. The Chairman said that the committee had determined to confine the question at present to the alterations expedient in the laws affecting the relations between landlord and tenant. In 1873 he (the chairman) had introduced a bill, some of the principles of which had been subsequently adopted by the late Lord Beaconsfield in the Agricultural Holdings Bill, but the kernel had been left out. The farmers should be secured against a rise of rent upon their own improvements. The Government, he thought, might give the tenant a right to be paid for improvements made by him, also a right of free sale. Professor Hunter said the bill provided not only for compensation of the tenant, but a remedy for the landlord against deteriorations caused by a bad tenant. The principle of the law of distress had been adopted from the bill of Mr. Blennerhasset, M.P. The landlord would not, if the law passed, have power to evict for non-payment of rent, but he could evict under a judgment of the Court if he had a good case. The consideration of the first three clauses having been deferred, a discussion arose on the principles of "compensation" and the "recovery of rent." Mr. D. Grant, M.P. (Manchester), thought the bill would injure both landlord and tenant, and lead to its own defeat. Mr. Hugessen (Kent), Mr. Darke (Berk), and Mr. Fordham (Cambridgeshire) having adversely criticised some of the clauses of the bill, Mr. Latham (Cheshire), as a landlord, said he was in favour of the bill, but recommended the adoption of a principle from the Scotch Bill giving continuity of tenure to the tenant. On the question of the abolition of the law of distress, Mr. Hugessen and Mr. Darke said that most farmers found in that law an effective protection; but the majority of speakers who followed maintained that there was an almost unanimous feeling among farmers for its abolition. The bill was in the end approved.

ELOPEMENTS.—On Saturday the body of a respectable young lady was found floating in the river at Belfast Harbour. It was removed to the morgue, where it was identified as that of a Miss Wilson, who left her home in North Wales in January with a married man, at whose house she had lived since in Belfast under the name of Richardson. The man's wife arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, and discovered the residence of the runaway pair, and a disturbance ensued, with the result that the deceased left the house in an excited state, and it is supposed committed suicide. The deceased gave birth to a child three months ago. Great excitement has been caused in Ludlow by the elopement of one of the most eloquent and favourite curates of the parish church, Mr. Bennett, with a pretty milliner. What makes matters worse, he is married, and lived happily with his wife. A letter has been received from the erring clerk, dated London, which says that it is no use following him, as he does not intend to desert the young lady he has taken under his charge.

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TAKING IT OUT OF HIM.—Joseph Matthews, alias Pillock, a well-dressed man, a frequenter of race-courses, who had been repeatedly in the hands of the police, appeared to a summons on Friday, charged with neglecting

## Thames.

**Clerkenwell.**

**DESERTING A WIFE AND SEVEN CHILDREN.**—Frings, aged 56, of Andover road, Upper Holloway, is charged on a warrant with deserting his wife, Theresa Frings, and seven children, and ordered to be imprisoned for three months and hard labour.

**DESERTED CHILDREN.**—Alfred Lloyd, aged 47, dressed, and described as a clock cleaner, having an address in London, was charged on a warrant to Mr. Hannay with deserting his three children.—Margaret, aged 12, Emily, aged 11, and Clara, aged 10, who they had become and are still charged to the H. Union.—Mr. Rice, solicitor, prosecuted for guardians, and Mr. Bates, clerk, owing to the state of law, it might be a difficulty in securing a conviction against the defendant, yet he was sure the jury would consider this a bad case, and

## Southwark.

**Hammersmith.**

**HANGING OR SHOOTING.**—**PAUPER.**—John Harnetz, an able-bodied inmate of Fulham Workhouse, was charged with refractory conduct and assaulting David James, the porter. The complainant said that on Friday he was taken to the master, who directed him to see he was prisoner to his ward. The prisoner caught hold of witness's chain, and threw the watch down a grating. The watch was smashed. The prisoner assaulted him in the struggle, but he did not strike him.—Mr. Paget asked the prisoner if he wished to question the witness.

—Prisoner: It is of no use. I hope you will not hang me or shoot me.—Mr. Paget: What do you say about hanging?

—Prisoner: It is a bit of spite.—Mr. Foster, the master of the workhouse, said at the dinner hour he found the prisoner in a place where he ought not to be. He ordered him to go to his ward, but he refused, and witness called the porter to him.—Mr. Brittain, the relieving officer, said, that whenever the prisoner was admitted, he used insult

**LUGGAGE ROBBERY.**—Benjamin Smith, a footman, was re-examined on a charge of stealing a set of brushes, the property of his master, the Hon. W. Saul Samuel, of Courtfield-gardens, South Kensington. Another charge was now preferred against him at the instance of the Brighton Railway Company for stealing a basket containing boot-trees, a clock, and a number of other articles. On the 13th inst. Sir Bryan Robinson, of Gordon-place, Kensington, rode with his daughters on the Brighton Railway, from Eyde Esplanade to Dorking, and on arriving at the latter station a basket which formed part of the luggage was missing. Mr. Samuel with his family, the prisoner, and four female servants, rode by the same train from Ryde to Victoria. When they arrived at the house in Courtfield gardens, the prisoner was asked if the luggage was safe. He said it had arrived safely, but there was one package too much. Subsequently the butler found the basket with the boot-trees in it lying in one of the cellars, and called the prisoner's attention to it. He then said that the basket and trees belonged to him. No further notice was taken until after the robbery of the brushes, and then the butler mentioned the matter.—Serjeant Brand received information, and made inquiries at the Lost Property Office, where he obtained a description of the basket.—Mr. Paget remanded the prisoner for the police to trace the remainder of the property.

**DRUNK FOR TWO YEARS.**—On Thursday evening Dr. Thomas held an inquest on the body of Mrs. Short, the wife of an oilman, living at 64, Tottenham-court-road. The husband stated that deceased had only been married for two years, during which time she had been continually intoxicated. He supplied her with money for housekeeping, and she not only spent that in drink but pawned the most valuable articles of dress and furniture for the same purpose, until their once good home was utterly wrecked. The husband did his best to stop the course in which his wife had drifted, but without avail, and, on Sunday week, after a prolonged drinking bout, she was taken ill. Her husband engaged two nurses and a doctor, but she managed even then to obtain some spirits and ultimately died. Mr. H. J. Fry, assistant to Dr. Saul, deposed that he was called to see the deceased, and found her recovering from a fit. She was covered with a very dirty sheet, and was clutching an equally dirty pillow. Witness saw no marks of violence upon the body. Dr. Stimpson, Fitzroy-square, who made a post-mortem, said deceased was most unquestionably a very heavy drinker. The cause of death was apoplexy, no doubt induced by constant habits of intoxication, but the lungs were in a very bad state and almost entirely gone. The jury returned a verdict of "Death from drinking," and exonerated Mr. Short from any blame.

**PEABODY CHARITY.**—The original half million sterling given by the late Mr. Peabody for the erection of model lodging buildings has now become £729,000. This large increase in the capital of the trustees is stated by their surveyor, Mr. Robert Vigers, to be due to the income from the buildings.



## TRIAL OF MABEL WILBERFORCE.

Mabel Wilberforce, aged 27, and described as a spinster, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court on Thursday, on remand, from last session, with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury.—Mr. Poland and Mr. Montagu Williams prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, and the prisoner was undefended.

On being asked whether she was guilty or not, she replied: I am debarred from pleading, by the action of the Court, in consequence of the Court refusing me time to instruct a solicitor. On Monday, two gentlemen offered to find the necessary funds for my defence, and on Tuesday I accepted that offer; but, from being confined in prison, I had no opportunity of summoning witnesses.

His lordship said he should decide that she must plead or not.

The prisoner said she would decline to do so, and his lordship therefore ordered a plea of not guilty to be entered.

Mr. Poland then opened the case for the prosecution. He said the circumstances of the case were of a peculiar character. In the spring of 1878 the prisoner met at Paris a Dr. Philp, with whom she afterwards resided as his adopted daughter. She was introduced to Dr. Philp's son, and from something that occurred she was ordered to leave the house of Dr. Philp. The prisoner then commenced an action against Dr. Philp's son, as she said for the purpose of clearing her character. That action was tried before Mr. Justice Field in July, and the result was that the prisoner was committed to take her trial on this charge.

During the action the prisoner stated her name to be Mabel Wilberforce, and said that her mother was a lady of the name of Shipton, that a trustee resided in America, that in 1866 she was at school at Brighton, and in 1869 at school at Paris. She then stated that at about the age of seventeen she joined the Red Cross Society, and went out to the siege of Plevna. In fact, she represented herself to be a lady interested in the Red Cross Society, and she also stated that she had with her most of the time Mabel Wilberforce, her brother. Now, the allegation on the part of the prosecution was that these statements were untrue, and that on the 10th of November, 1861, she resided on the East Cliff, Dover, and that in January, 1862, she was confined of a female child, who was christened Amy Evangeline Trenefide, at the house of a Madame Trenefide. In 1871, it appears, she came to Dover, where she made the acquaintance of Colonel and Mrs. Gluckborough, with whom, it appeared, a quarrel ensued, and that a day or two after this she went to the house of Mrs. Thompson again. After leaving Dover he believed he would be able to show that she went to Park-villa, Hounslow, where she resided in a house the rates of which were paid by George Trenefide. He would also be in a position to prove by another witness, who was known by the name of Amy Normandy, that when in Manchester a photograph was taken of two children, one of whom, instead of being a brother, he would show was her own child. Again, he would show that she had passed by the name of Trenefide, and also that in an interview with the Rev. Mr. White, who wanted a companion for his son, Basil Trenefide, was introduced to that gentleman as her own son. In 1871 she took a house at Liverpool, and occupied it as the widow of Mr. Trenefide until October, 1872, in which year she had a dispute with a person named Hood, who was consequently bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. G. H. Lewis was called, but previous to being examined the prisoner said: My lord, in the absence of counsel, I protest against this evidence being taken.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: I don't see anything irregular. The case must go on.

The witness then gave formal evidence of having acted for Mr. Philp in the action for libel. The action was to recover damages for slander and libel alleged to have been uttered by Captain Philp. The defendant by his pleas denied the slanders, and the verdict was given in his favour. During the trial several documents were put in, which the defendant admitted were in her handwriting.

Mr. Justice Hawkins asked the prisoner whether she wished to cross-examine the witness.

Prisoner: No; I have no counsel. Your lordship would not permit me to have an opportunity of preparing my defence.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: You cannot be permitted to say that I acted unfairly. I acted to the best of my discretion under the circumstances.

Prisoner: Very well, my lord; then I shall not ask the witness any questions.

A shorthand writer was next examined. After he had been sworn, prisoner said that she objected to his being examined in the absence of any counsel on her behalf. Witness's examination being proceeded with, he proved the evidence given by the prisoner at the trial of Wilberforce v. Philp. The evidence was with regard to the prisoner's statement as to her previous career, her residence at Plevna during the siege, that she had never lived at Dover with a person named Trenefide, or that she had been delivered of a child at that place, or that the lad Basil Wilberforce, whom she represented as her brother, was in reality her own son, all these being the material averments on which the charge of perjury was founded. In the course of her evidence the prisoner, although she denied having been at Dover in 1861, or with having passed as Mrs. Trenefide at that period, appeared to have stated in cross-examination that she was not ignorant of the name of Trenefide, because her grandmother was a Trenefide.

After the reading of the evidence in chief given by the prisoner the trial was adjourned.

On the resumption of the Court on Friday, at the request of the prisoner, who remarked that the case was going on under her protest, all witnesses were ordered out of court, and the examination was proceeded with. The shorthand clerk read portions of the cross-examination of the prisoner when plaintiff in the action she brought against Mr. Philp in the Court of Queen's Bench, in which she stated she was born in San Francisco in 1854, and her father's name Basil Wilberforce, and her mother's Mary Shipley. When ten years of age she left San Francisco, and after visiting Japan and China, went by way of the Cape of Good Hope to Venice, and from thence to Paris, where she was at school in the Rue St. Josephine, and was under the care of a Mrs. Bowles, until the war with Germany. After being a few days at the Charing-cross Hotel, she returned to the United States, and went to Indianapolis, where she remained until her father, who was a surgeon, went to Mexico, and on his return again visited San Francisco, from whence she was brought over to England by her father and placed for six months at a school situated in Lansdowne-place, Brighton, kept by a Miss Smith, but she did not know her Christian name. That would be about the year 1872. She then returned to America, where she remained until the Turkish war. She left New York in company with Mrs. Sumner Wilberforce, a cousin, and servant, to Brest, on board a German steamer. In correcting this evidence, the prisoner stated at the trial she was at school at Brighton in 1866 with her brother, and that in 1867 she was at school at Camden-place, Champion-hill. She denied that she ever resided in either Dover or Manchester; and also stated that although she had heard of a person named Trenefide or Trenine, she did not know him, as he had died before she was born. She also stated that she had never been delivered of a child at Dover, or that she was acquainted with any one of the name of Shuckborough or the Countess Spenside.

When asked whether she recognised a photograph supposed to be of herself and two children, she denied all knowledge of it.

The prisoner here interposed, and addressing Mr. Justice Hawkins, asked that another photograph should be put in. She desired to have the one taken at Nice some three years ago. This having been done, the Registrar of Dover produced a book showing that a child, the daughter of Amy Evangeline Trenefide, was born in 1862. The prisoner, on being asked whether she would have this evidence put in now, said she had not sufficient legal acumen to understand the case, and wished only to call the attention of his lordship to the very cruel cross-examination she had been subjected to in the Queen's Bench.

The reading of the shorthand writer's notes was then continued, and on the conclusion of the cross-examination of the second day's evidence, Mr. Justice Hawkins pointed out to the prisoner that she could have other portions of the report read if she thought proper.—The prisoner, in reply, said she was very much puzzled

over the case, as she understood she was arraigned for having committed perjury on the 5th of July.

Mr. Justice Hawkins said this was a mistake, for the indictment covered any act of perjury which was committed during the trial before Mr. Justice Field.

The prisoner said she had no opportunity of seeing the notes of the trial, and it was impossible to carry all the evidence in her head. One important point which she wished to enforce upon the Court was that the notes set forth that she travelled from Shussela to Varma with Dr. Sandwith, and the learned counsel in his opening said Dr. Humphrey Sandwith. Now, that was very important, as there were three Dr. Sandwiths.

Mrs. Thompson, of Dover, was then sworn, but, previous to giving evidence, the prisoner said she could not go into any indecent matters, and was in hopes that one of his lordship's sex would have been in court to have gone into the matter. She would rather endure any sentence than have to listen to the Dover evidence.

Mr. Justice Hawkins briefly reminded the prisoner of the nature of the charge, and said that as she had answered questions in the civil trial to which it was alleged she had given untrue answers, it was imperative that all this should be gone into.

The witness then proceeded to give her evidence. She said that in 1861 she kept a lodging-house at 33, East Cliff, Dover, and that the prisoner, who went by the name of Mrs. Trenefide, and had a boy named York Trenefide, resided in her house for about five months. Witness saw the prisoner again eight or nine years afterwards, when she was visiting at the house of a Mrs. Shuckborough. The prisoner, in consequence of leaving Mrs. Shuckborough, stayed for two or three days in witness's house.

The prisoner declined to question the witness, and said she would leave all to the jury. She would not lay down the crown of her womanhood in the court.

By the Court: Witness had not seen the prisoner from the time she was in Dover until she saw her at Westminster Hall. She was told she was coming up to see Mrs. Trenefide.

Mrs. Church, daughter of the last witness, corroborated her mother's statement.

Dr. Ottaway, surgeon, of Dover, deposed to being present at the birth of a female child in the house of Mrs. Thompson in 1867. He believed the prisoner was the Mrs. Trenefide whom he was called upon to attend, but could not swear positively to the fact.

A copy of the registration of the birth of a daughter of Amy Evangeline Trenefide, formerly Countess Spenside, was then put in.

Hannah Gray, who was parlourmaid to Colonel Shuckborough, said the prisoner stayed at the colonel's house in 1871, and she then went by the name of Trenefide.

Dr. Sutton said he attended a Mrs. Trenefide at Colonel Shuckborough's, and also at Mrs. Thompson's, in April, 1871, but he could not swear to the prisoner being the person.

Mr. Robert Olds, estate agent, said that in June, 1863, Park-villas, Hounslow, was let to a Georgia Trenefide. He saw a woman and two children there. The key was given up on the 7th January, 1863. Could not say the prisoner was the person, but believed she was, as the tenant was above 5ft. 2in. in height. The lady's hair was not of the same colour as that of the prisoner. At the time he was speaking of, the lady would be from 19 to 20 years of age.

Joseph Messenger, parish clerk, of Willow Dean, near Hounslow, said in 1863 Madame Trenefide had four sittings in the church. He recognised the prisoner as the person who went by that name.

John Gresham produced the parish rate-books, and proved that a Trenefide occupied a house in Willow-road (now Park-villas) in May, 1862, and that the name remained in the rate-book in February, 1863.

James Everington, professor of music, said his daughter in 1862-63 resided with Madame Trenefide at Park-villas in the capacity of companion. The prisoner was the person who went by that name.

Gerald Duval, photographer, of Manchester, produced a photograph taken by himself of a Madame Trenefide, which he took in November, 1863. Two children were photographed at the same time, the name of the boy being York, and the girl Amy. He identified the prisoner as Madame Trenefide, who at that time lived at Bollo-vue, near Manchester.

Cross-examined: Would not swear to the prisoner positively, but was morally convinced she was the person he referred to.

John Papadachy, merchant, of Manchester, said he knew the prisoner in 1864. He saw her in company with Mons. Triandelladi some six or seven times. She then passed by the name of Amy Normandy, and had a boy with her about eight years of age. Mons. Triandelladi married witness's wife's sister.

His lordship here took occasion to remark that some one had had the audacity to send him a letter concerning the trial. He would simply hand it to the learned counsel and prisoner.

Robert Robinson, manager to Messrs. G. H. Lees and Co., Liverpool, said he knew the prisoner in 1866 or 1867. He spoke to her about an account of £40 which was due to the firm, and in reply she said she expected a remittance from America, the proceeds of a work she had published. Prisoner was supposed by the firm to be an authoress, and it had been represented to them that she was either the wife or the widow of a colonel.

The prisoner: I am quite unprepared, my lord, for this new personality.

Arthur White stated that his father was a clergyman, and lived at Little Budworth, Cheshire. For some time he had a companion named York Trenefide. He came to Little Budworth early in 1870, and stayed for about two years. He was brought there by his mother—the prisoner at the bar. York was then about 10 years of age. In January, 1873, witness again saw the prisoner at Little Budworth, where she stayed one night. She was then addressed as Mrs. Trenefide, and, in reply to some inquiries, said her home was in the American navy. She also stated that she was going to St. Petersburg to attend to the wounded in the Russo-Turkish war.—Cross-examined: My companion's letters, with narratives of what he had been doing? They are in court.—The letters were produced, and, at the request of the prisoner, shown to the jury, in order for them to see the handwriting.

Mrs. Kerr White, mother of the last witness, was next called, and gave confirmatory evidence. The prisoner stated at an interview which she had with her that her father was an English clergyman named Norman. Witness destroyed certain letters which she received from Mrs. Trenefide, as she did not wish to keep them. Among others she had one referring to the Sumner oration.

Edward Meep, auctioneer, of Liverpool, said he was applied to in 1871 to let a house in Clarendon-terrace, Liverpool, by the prisoner, who gave the name of Trenefide. She stated she wanted the house for a Mr. De Martin, and that she came from Manchester. Witness let the house from May, 1871, to October, 1872.

The prisoner asked if the lease was in court.

Witness replied that only a draft of the lease was prepared, as Mr. De Martin was not to be found.

Joseph Hood, carver and gilder, of Liverpool, said he did some work for the prisoner in 1871, for which he never got any money. She went by the name of Mrs. Trenefide, and said she was keeping house for her brother-in-law, Mr. De Martin. On one occasion he, in company with a policeman, went for his money. A maid-servant opened the door, and as soon as she saw who it was she slammed it to again, and got his foot caught in it (laughter). Witness heard Mrs. Trenefide call out, "Yorkie, bring the hammer," and then speaking to the witness, added, "I will give you one minute to take your foot out." (Laughter.) He was summoned to the police-court for it, and was quite dumbfounded at what Mr. Penberton, the prisoner's solicitor, then said. (Laughter.) He asked for an adjournment of the case, but as the solicitor stated he only wanted to prevent his calling there for money, he was bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Johnson, M.R.C.S., of Canning-street, Liverpool, said that in September, 1871, he attended a Mrs. Trenefide for an affection of the eyes. He attended her for about two months, and now saw her in the dock. She had a boy in the house, whom she called York Trenefide.

By the Jury: The prisoner was paler than when he saw her, and had darker hair.

Joseph Ernest, wine merchant and grocer, of Liver-

pool, said the prisoner dealt with him in the name of Trenefide in the years 1871-72.

By the Jury: Had spoken to the prisoner several times. Was sure he had made no mistake.

Mr. C. Furness, photographer, of Liverpool, produced two negatives of York Trenefide, taken by him in 1872, a proof of which was sent to Budworth Rectory, Cheshire.

Mr. John Syrias Baker said in 1872 he was with the firm of Messrs. Lacey and Co., and knew Mrs. Trenefide. He saw her about half-a-dozen times in July and August of that year. She gave her name as E. Amy Trenefide in an affidavit he prepared for her. The business he was consulted about was concerning a house in Clarendon-terrace, occupied by a Mr. De Martin.

The Prisoner: Have you the papers in the case?—No, they are not here. They would be in possession of the firm. Mr. Robinson now asked for his deod.

Eliza Chadborn, of 1, King's-road, Brighton, stated that in 1872 or 1873, Mrs. Trenefide lived in her house for two or three weeks. She called on witness again about four months ago. She then said on seeing her, "How do you do, Mrs. Trenefide?" Prisoner replied, "I am not Mrs. Trenefide." Witness replied, "You were when you lodged with me some years ago, with your son York. Do you not remember?" She then turned to a gentleman who was with her and said there must be some mistake, and, turning to witness, added, "I am not married; my name is Miss Wilberforce. It is not pleasant to hear that I have a son, for when I lodged with you some years ago I was with my brother, and was only 16 years of age." Witness replied, "I have only been here 10 years myself. May I ask you why you have called here?" Prisoner replied, "I was passing the house and thought I would call here, but as it is not very pleasant I will leave." When living with witness in 1872 or 1873 the prisoner had her son with her, and he went by the name of York Trenefide.

The Prisoner: Did I not say I was 29?

Witness: No, you did not, Mrs. Trenefide. Elizabeth Dumbrell, of Clarendon-street, Brighton, and formerly a servant to the last witness, identified the prisoner as staying in her mistress's house in 1872.

Mary Hodges, 102, Lansdowne-place, Brighton, said she had lived there for 21 years. She was a teacher in Miss Smith's school. Neither Mabel Wilberforce nor a Miss Smith's school. Neither Mabel Wilberforce nor a Miss Smith's school. Neither Mabel Wilberforce nor a Miss Smith's school.

At the request of the prisoner the cross-examination of this witness was postponed.

Frederick Bates, a rate collector, of Brighton, was called to show that no other Smith kept a school in Lansdowne-place in 1866 except Jane Smith. There were two other Smiths there, one a lodging-house keeper, and the other a gentleman of private means.

By the Prisoner: It would be possible for Miss Smith to have a furnished house in Lansdowne-terrace, in which she received private pupils without her name appearing on the rate books.

Mr. George Capper Harding, vestry clerk of Kensington, produced the rate books from Michaelmas 1866 to 1868. No such person as Miss Beckwith was rated as keeping a school at Camden Hill during that period.

By the Prisoner: It was possible that an old occupier's name might be kept on the books, although there had been a change of tenancy, and also for a daughter to be rated and a mother living in the house be the real occupier. All he could say was that there was no such name as that of Beckwith on the books.

Mr. Maxwell Grant, journalist, said he knew the late Dr. Humphrey Sandwith. Witness was engaged for the Times as a correspondent during the late Turkish war on the Russian side. Dr. Sandwith went out to the seat of war as a representative of the English Aid Society for the wounded. On the 10th of December, 1877, witness was at Plevna when taken by the Russians, and remained there until the morning of the 12th, when he started for Bucharest. Dr. Sandwith was not at or in Plevna with the Russians. Witness reached Bucharest on the morning of the 14th, and a day or two afterwards Dr. Sandwith called upon him. It would have been impossible for Dr. Sandwith to have left Plevna a day or two before the fall of that place, and then gone by way of Shumla to Bucharest. Had never seen the prisoner before being called upon to give evidence in this case.

Mr. Edward Drew Gay, special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, was next called, but the prisoner said that she was physically unable to cross-examine the witnesses that evening, and therefore his lordship adjourned. [Saturday's proceedings in this case will be found in page 9.]

## THE BRIGHTON LIBEL CASE.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Friday, before the Recorder, Henry Munster, barrister, was indicted for having published a false and defamatory libel of, and concerning, Mr. Charles Laro, solicitor, Brighton.—Mr. Besley and Mr. Metcalfe appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Charles Russell, Q.C., and Mr. Canningham defended.—Upon the case being called on defendant, who was on bail, did not surrender, and a delay of more than half an hour ensued. Mr. Besley said he had to move for judgment upon the demurrer. Leave to plead over this demurrer was given by defendant only upon the condition that he should pay the whole of the costs. This he had not done. The nature of the libel showed that no injustice would be done to the defendant by judgment being entered, because he would be at large and might take out a writ of error. The defendant had admitted the publication, and a plea of not guilty was no answer to the charge of libel. The object of defendant now was to allow him to turn to account, and the learned counsel trusted the Court would not allow its time to be wasted in this way.—Mr. Russell, Q.C., said the dispute originally was of a purely private nature, but the complainant had thought proper to put the criminal law into force, and was endeavouring, and had succeeded, in closing the defendant's mouth. Now Mr. Besley desired, having closed Mr. Munster's mouth, to close the mouth of his counsel. The order of the Court he had not seen. He proceeded to criticise the bill of costs which it was desired the defendant should pay, and concluded by saying that it would be a public scandal if the defendant was not allowed to plead.—The Recorder gave judgment against the defendant.

## RATHER DEATH THAN THE WORKHOUSE.

At Greenwich Police-court on Thursday, Amelia Fletcher, 39, Lambeth, no home, was charged on remand with attempting to commit suicide by hanging into the Surrey Canal at Blackhorse Bridge, Rotherhithe.—A waterman named Sinclair deposed to being in his boat on the canal on the 12th inst., and seeing the prisoner throw off her bonnet and shawl and jump in the water, at a part where it was nine feet deep, he rowed to the bank and ran to the spot with a scull, which he held towards her, but she would not take it, and he had considerable difficulty in saving her. When in custody of the police a knife was found in her pocket, with which she stated she had intended to cut her throat while in the water to make sure of death.—Mr. Marsham (to prisoner): What do you say to this?—Prisoner: Only I wish the man had been a hundred miles off before he had seen me. Prisoner further said she would as soon go to prison as back to the workhouse, where she had been for a long time. She took her discharge a month ago to search for work, but had tried until she was sick of trying. For 16 months she had been on blanket washing, and had only dry bread and gruel, although previously she had paid rates and taxes for 24 years. She declared that in the workhouse "washers" were treated more like slaves than Christians.—Prisoner ultimately gave an unwilling promise to return to the workhouse, and Mr. Marsham discharged her, directing a constable to see her there.

CONSERVATISM IN WANDSWORTH.—The following are the results of the revision of the list of voters in Wandsworth:—Conservative claims sustained, 99; Liberals removed on objection, 69—total, 138. Liberal claims sustained, 49; Conservatives removed on objection, 57—total, 106, showing a net gain to Conservatives of 32. Conservative reclaims, 24; Liberal ditto, 14.

GAMBLING ON DEATH.—A New York daily paper named Truth states openly that during the illness of the late President the son of Dr. Bliss was in constant communication with certain Wall-street speculators, to whom he supplied information as to the condition of the President. One of Mr. Bliss's accomplices, a lady stock-broker, named Mrs. Courtland, was, it appears, divulged the whole affair, and it is plainly hinted that Dr. Bliss, who was in attendance on the President, assisted his son, and also sent information of the same kind to Jay Gould, the great New York speculator.

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A great want has still to be supplied in this home of art and centre of civilisation. The working man has hardly a single place where he can get a wholesome meal when absent from home, with immunity from poisoning and extortion. At present he has three places to go to. First, and best, the coffee tavern. Against these institutions I have not a word of disparagement. I only say that in many, if not most instances, they are so expensively built and decorated, and are held at such high rents, that before the customer gets his meal, very heavy expenses have to be provided for, and a dividend has to be earned for the shareholders. If the prices be low the quality of the provisions and the cooking are generally to match. A second resort is the cook-shop, where he can get cheap meat, fairly cooked, but he has no accommodation for eating it, and is forced, in consequence, to take it to the public-house parlour, where he has to pay heavily for discomfort and crowding, in the shape of a pot of nasty beer. The last haven of refuge open is the coffee-shop, perhaps, when unreformed, one of the very worst institutions to be found in London. As a rule, it is vitally dirty. The tables are dirty, the benches are dirty, the plates and knives are dirty. The victim is "waited upon" by a being whose chief object in life appears to consist in avoiding soap and water, and brush and comb, and to see how thick a layer of grease and soot it is possible to accumulate upon her bare arms and pallid face. The comestibles offered are of the poorest description, and although low in price are dear at that. Perhaps the customers expect only what they get. To the uninitiated, the orders they give are conveyed in expressions which might, so far as any intelligible meaning is concerned, be selected from a Zulu dictionary. One patron will shout for a "bit of rooty and a dab of grease," meaning thereby a crusty roll and butter; a second orders the sooty one to "fake him up a doorstep and a swimmer," or, in English, a slice of bread and a blotter. Now, I don't want to be coddled. By the fulsome flattery of his noble qualities, and the "kind patronage" which is bestowed upon him when his vote is wanted by the Radical party, the "British-Workman" has become, for a time, a first-class nuisance. I am sick of their twaddle. But I like to enjoy my dinner, and I fancy, as an artisan, I have a right to a meal of clean, nourishing, and well-cooked food, provided I can find the money to pay for it. It is simply a matter of exchange. I provide the money as an equivalent, just as the merchant gives a bill for his goods "for value received;" that is to say, I would provide the money if I could find the equivalent. But how to find the equivalent is the question. I recently came across a solution of the difficulty in quite an unexpected manner and in quite an unexpected place. I happened to be in Paternoster-row gazing upon the rows of books and piles of tracts which therein abound, containing plenty of victual for the soul and none for the body, when my eye caught the words "Workmen's Restaurant." "Here at last," then, I say to myself, "is that for which I have so long sought and, hitherto, in vain!" A large bill of fare is in the window, at the bottom of which are the warning words, "This restaurant is for working-men only." A savoury odour from within reaches me, and I am drawn by an irresistible attraction into the room. The vision there presented to me makes me rub my eyes. I rub my eyes a second time before I can persuade myself that I am not in one of the military hospitals during the Franco-Prussian War. Gradually recovering from my surprise, the ward changes into an eating-house, the beds into benches and tables, the wounded soldiers into robust civilians eating instead of dying, the only things that do not change being the sisters of charity. Yes, I can believe my eyes now, I am calm and collected as when prepared to meet my most attentive creditor, or my mother-in-law. There they are, in black serge gowns, flannel head-dresses, with spotless linen hands, plying knife, fork, and soup-ladle, as busy as bees, and as quiet, and so clean! It is naturally some little time before I can take it all in, and when I have completely realized the scene, I find I have taken a seat as well, and have kept the waiter waiting. The waiter! another surprise. Not a hungry, greasy, dirty tip-hunting waiter—no sulky, sooty slattern with black and red cloths. No; but a modest little maiden about twelve or thirteen years of age, dressed in a blue frock with a neat over-all apron and a little mob-cap, black stockings, and strong lace-up boots. Looking the picture of health and happiness. Ashamed to keep this little woman any longer, I boldly ordered the first article on the bill of fare, viz., "Beef-soup," and when she departed to execute my order I had time to look about. The room was of moderate dimensions, the utmost seating capacity being arranged for twenty-three diners, a full complement of whom were present. The tables were of white marble, and were arranged cross-ways in rows. The lofty walls were tinted with an agreeable and cool shade, the lower part having a dado round of aesthetic simplicity. On the left side of the room was a refreshment counter of white and red polished marble, behind which were the sisters of charity aforesaid, surrounded by huge tea and coffee urns of shining copper, soup tureens, vegetable tins, pie dishes, and every possible attribute of the art of cooking and feeding. Kept hot by gas and arranged in perfect order. A flight of stairs led to an upper room, which I inspected later on, twice as large as the lower one, in which a precisely similar scene was being enacted. My little waiter had many companions similarly dressed going about their work quietly and intelligently, without hurry or noise. Here my soup arrived, together with a slice of bread, good nourishing, warming stuff, with meat and vegetable backbone to it. I paid the bill, two pence the soup, one half-penny the bread, credit not being encouraged, but cash on delivery being instituted to save the little waitresses from intricate calculations, and consequent mistakes. My next course consisted of a steak pudding, which for tenderness and succulence might fairly compete with that of a West-end club. Charge—five pence the pudding, and one penny for potatoes. The total cost of my dinner was eightpence half-penny. Next day I returned to the charge, and the next, and the next. I have now been for a week, and have gone right through the bill of fare, being determined to test it by practical experiment, and I am bound to say that I found every dish good in quality and bountiful in quantity. In order to enable sceptics to judge of the prices at which all this can be done I append a few particulars. Soups, 2d. and 4d. per basin; cuts from the joint, the very best meat only being served, 6d. and 8d.; steak puddings, 5d.; bread, 4d.; tea and cocoa, 1d. and 2d. per cup; coffee, 1d. and 1½d.; puddings and tarts of various sorts, according to fruits in season, 1½d. and 2d.; ham, 4d. and 6d. per plate; corned beef, 2d. and 4d.; cold meat, 5d. and 7d.; bacon, 2d.; buns and cake, 1d.; ginger-beer, milk, lemonade, and such-

like drinks, 1d. and 2d.; and lastly, the favourite dish of the establishment, porridge and milk 3d., which runs the steak puddings at 5d. very close in popular favour. The sisters of charity, who are doing this excellent work (the way to a man's heart being through his stomach) come from the church of St. Augustine, Kilburn, and the little waitresses are the orphans under their charge at the house of mercy. Who originated the idea of the restaurant I know not, as I am not in collusion with the good sisters. The business is flourishing, and I am not going to ask for any subscriptions. In fact I have no confederates, and have even less up my sleeve than in my pocket. I have simply recorded these few plain facts in the interest of the working man, and not of the restaurant. Go on and prosper, good sisters, in your work. You have solved a problem for me to which the fifteen puzzle was a child's play.

## A BALLET GIRL "MOP" MARKET.

A remarkable scene was witnessed on Wednesday afternoon outside the stage door of Drury-lane Theatre, in Russell-street, Covent-garden. The management had issued an advertisement in the following terms:—"One hundred pretty young ladies wanted. One hundred pretty, well-made, and intelligent young ladies, from 17 to 20, for the forthcoming pantomime at Drury-lane Theatre.—Apply stage door, Drury-lane, on Wednesday next, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock. Any one who is not young and not pretty will be stopped by officials appointed for that purpose." The wide publicity given to this advertisement seems to have been regarded somewhat in the light of an invitation to idlers to come down and see this novel exhibition of youth and beauty. In fact, even before the time appointed a large crowd assembled under the colonnade and in the street at the side of the theatre, and the thoroughfare from Drury-lane to Bow-street and Covent-garden was almost completely blocked. A suspicion seemed pretty generally prevalent at first that the whole affair was a hoax, and that the advertisement had been the work of some person acting without authority. The stage door was flung wide open, and inside stood the officials—the judges of beauty and age—ready for the discharge of their somewhat invidious duties. Those among the candidates who were not to be deterred at the last moment by the thought of the scrutiny to which they would be subjected inside the theatre found that they had to run the gauntlet outside between dense rows of spectators, who displayed the deepest interest in their personal appearance and in their prospects of securing an engagement. Ever and anon the appearance of a lady who could not by the utmost stretch of courtesy be held to comply with the stern requirements of the management was the signal for an outburst of cheers and yells. For the most part, however, the applicants, who were three or four times as many as the required number, were quiet and respectable-looking young women, who were naturally somewhat surprised at the reception accorded to them. Many had perforce to leave in despair of ever reaching the stage door, while those who did succeed in pushing their way through the crowd were hustled and jeered at by the roughs, who were present in considerable numbers. Several policemen were on the spot, but were only partly successful in maintaining order, the scene lasting for upwards of an hour. Finally the candidates, to the number of about four hundred, were all admitted indiscriminately, and retained inside with closed doors until the excitement had had time to subside, and only a few stragglers remained in the street.

## PRIZE FIGHTING.

At the Berkshire Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, the chairman (Mr. R. Benyon), in his charge to the grand jury, told them that the calendar laid before them might be considered heavier than usual, but that was largely due to the circumstance that eight men were being charged with committing one common offence—that of being present at a prize fight in June last, near Ascot. While on the subject of prize fights, which he was sorry to see were increasing, he should like to remind them that they must not be misled by arguments sometimes used in their favour, such as that they encouraged the noble art of self-defence, and that it was better for men in this world to settle their differences with their fists rather than with pistols and daggers. But in these cases no such argument could apply. There was no quarrel between the combatants, there was no rivalry between them; they were only set up as mere puppets to knock each other about, perhaps to kill one another, by interested parties for the sake of gambling, betting, pocket-picking, and offences of that character. Later on the grand jury returned a true bill against all the eight men accused of being present at a prize fight between John Burke and Charles Mitchell. The names of the prisoners were John Burke, Thomas Symonds, James Gooch, Robert Parker, William Gilman, Charles Mitchell, John Coney, and Thomas Tully. The court was crowded with sporting men, and the utmost interest was manifested throughout the proceedings. The principal witnesses were a farmer named Druce and a police-constable, who stated that Burke and Mitchell were fighting in a ring made in a private plantation by the side of the road, surrounded by about two hundred persons, many of whom were betting on the result. The fight lasted for nearly an hour and a half. There was a great deal of betting. The Ascot police were sent for, but did not arrive until the battle was over, and the people were gone. Goode was not identified, and as to Gilman and Tully there was some conflict of evidence. The case against Goode was withdrawn. After a private consultation the jury found Goode not guilty, subject to an appeal to the Court for Crown Cases Reserved. Gilman, Coney, and Tully were sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, and Burke, Mitchell, Symonds, and Parker to six weeks' imprisonment.

Great consternation has been caused in Birmingham by the announcement that James Ireland, the champion light weight, who was engaged in a most determined fight at Middleton, near Birmingham, nine days ago, had died from its effects. At the time the police pounced upon the ring Irishman, who had fought over sixty rounds in his career, and a half, escaped by retreating to the furniture waggon which had conveyed him and his backers to the ground. When the constables pursued the vehicle its occupants deserted it, and took to their heels, with the exception of Ireland, who evaded detection by hiding in a large case within the van. His opponent, Jim Carney, was captured with nearly a dozen of the spectators. Ireland safely reached his residence in Ward-street, Birmingham, but two days later he complained of illness, and has since been confined to his bed with acute inflammation of the lungs, to which he succumbed on Saturday afternoon. Six weeks ago he was committed for trial at the Worcester Sessions for acting as second at Northfield in the fight between Goodwin and Welch, twenty-nine persons altogether having been committed for their connection with the combat. Ireland was at the time under an agreement to fight Carney for £50 a side, subject to heavy forfeit penalties. He continued his training notwithstanding his committal, though his movements were watched night and day by the Birmingham police, the approaching prize fight being notorious. It is supposed he contracted his fatal illness during the exposure subsequent to fighting in the ring. He was summoned to appear at the Goldhill Petty Sessions last week with the others, but was absent in consequence of illness, and a warrant was issued for his apprehension. He was recognised by the pugilistic fraternity as the most scientific boxer in the kingdom, and had made arrangements for a tour through the United States, on which he was to start immediately. The whole of the men already committed for trial for aiding and abetting at the fight will now be charged with manslaughter.

At the county sessions at Worcester on Thursday, twenty-eight persons were charged with assembling to cause a disturbance at Northfield, near Birmingham, on the occasion of a prize fight between two men named Welch and Goodwin, and most of the defendants were several of them, hoped the Court would not imprison those who were only onlookers. The two principals were each sentenced to two months' and the referee to six weeks' imprisonment, and the other defendants were fined 25 each.

Mr. John Hurrell, Revising Barrister for Mid-Surrey, died on Saturday after a brief illness.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

**INGENUOUS POST OFFICE SWINDLER.**—John Frederick Coles, 25, clerk, and George John Owen, 38, clerk, were indicted for forging and uttering four post office orders for £10 each, with intent to defraud. Coles had been in the post office service since 1872, and having been employed in the office on extra duties would have access to the transfer-stamp. Prisoner obtained old money orders that had been paid, and some spoiled ones. He cut the paid orders in half and destroyed that portion showing that they had been paid, and by the aid of some gummed paper, fixed the lower portions of the spoiled orders on to them, filling in the blanks with an authority for the transfer and payment at another office of the amount that had already been paid at the office upon which the old order had been originally drawn. He had also sent requests for the payment of these orders to different postmasters. Orders to the amount of nearly £1,000 had been cashed in this manner. Upon being spoken to on the subject, Coles admitted his guilt and gave the name of the other prisoner as his accomplice, to whom he had handed £215 as a portion of the money obtained since the middle of September.—Prisoners, who had excellent characters, obtained the money to carry out some system of betting in which they were interested.—The Recorder sentenced Owen to five years' penal servitude and Coles to seven years.

**A LONG FIRM CASE.**—Charles Septimus Kent, William Hayes, James Mayers, Arthur Lesson, and Thomas Robinson, all elderly men, were indicted for and, with the exception of Hayes and Robinson, pleaded guilty to a conspiracy to obtain money by false pretences. The prisoners had for many years carried on a system of fraud by means of a "long firm" business as collectors of debts and arrangers of affairs in liquidation. They were first heard of in 1873, and since then they had been, in different places and in various names, pursuing a course of fraud of serious extent. Some acted as principals and others as travellers, but all participated in the gains. The police had found in their offices about 4,000 letters of complaint from persons with whom they had done business. The jury convicted Hayes and Robinson, but recommended the first-named to mercy on the ground that he might, to some extent, have been the dupe of the others who had pleaded guilty.—The Recorder sentenced Mayers, Lesson, and Robinson to two years', Kent to fifteen months', and Hayes to nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

**ROBBERY BY A BANK MANAGER.**—Frederick Williams, 40, bank manager, was indicted for and pleaded guilty to stealing bonds which had been entrusted to the London and County Bank for safe custody. The securities in question were two New Zealand Four-and-a-Half per Cent. Bonds valued at £200, which had been deposited with the Islington branch of the London and County Bank. The prisoner had been in the service of the bank for twenty years, and bore an exemplary character.—Mr. Bealey addressed the Court, and urged, in mitigation, the fact of the prisoner's long service and this being an isolated case and not one of systematic peculation. He had a widowed mother and two sisters to support, and by giving way to that temptation he had deprived them and himself of all claim upon the bank's superannuation fund, to which he had been contributing since his boyhood, and to which they would otherwise have been entitled.—The Recorder postponed sentence.

**SINGULAR CASE OF FORGERY.**—Frederick William Hawkridge, 24, pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery.—On the 15th of September last a bill of exchange for £14 15s. 9d., purporting to be accepted by Mr. Herman Gluck, a merchant, at 79, Great Tower-street, was presented at the Central Bank of London, where he keeps an account, and paid through the clearing-house. It proved to be a forgery, and was not even an imitation of Mr. Gluck's signature. The prisoner, who had drawn it, admitted that the bill was in his handwriting, but stated that he knew nothing at all about bills, except that they must be met when due. Mr. Gluck had told him that he might use his name as a reference, and, without wishing to defraud, he drew the bill and got it discounted. To show his bona fides and innocence in the matter, he had gone to Mr. Gluck's brother and offered him the money to meet it, and, as he declined to receive it, he went to the bank and paid it in to Mr. Gluck's account. These facts proved to be correct.—Mr. Bealey, for the defence, urged that the gist of a charge of forgery was the intention to defraud, which was entirely wanting and absolutely negatived in this case, though he admitted the fact was a foolish one.—The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment, without hard labour.

**BIGAMISTS.**—Gustavus Magnus Nelson, 38, carpenter, was found guilty of feloniously marrying Agnes Marian Mary Harwood, his wife being then alive, and was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.—J. W. Castle was charged with feloniously marrying Elizabeth Giddins, his wife being alive at the time.—It was urged by Mr. F. Fulton, for the defence, that the second wife knew the prisoner was a married man before she married him. The learned counsel stated that the woman's mother found the money for the prisoner to get a divorce from his first wife, and that within two days after the rule was made absolute the parties quarrelled, and the present case was the result.—Mr. Commissioner Kerr remarked that the case only showed how divorce proceedings were got up.—The jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

**BEATING A MOTHER TO DEATH.**—Henry John Nye, 31, labourer, was indicted for the manslaughter of Martha Nye, his mother. The deceased was a widow, 57 years of age, and lived with her daughter and the prisoner at 19, Graham-street, St. Luke's. On Sept. 11 the prisoner went home, and it being evening he had been drinking, some angry words were exchanged. The prisoner struck his mother several savage blows upon the head and arms, injuring her severely. His sister, upon interfering, was also attacked by the prisoner. On one or two subsequent occasions the prisoner struck his mother, saying that she had had her time, and that he ought now to have his. The woman's life was insured, and she had a little money in the bank. The old lady died on Sept. 25 from the injuries she received.—Prisoner denied that his mother died from any act of his, and declared that her death was the result of heart disease and rheumatism.—The jury returned a verdict of guilty.—Sentence was postponed.

**CHARGE OF FRAUD AGAINST A JOURNALIST.**—Hedley Jones, 34, journalist, was indicted for obtaining by false pretences £200, from George Carr Glyn, Lord Wolverton, the sum of £200, and for attempting to obtain by false pretences from the Earl Spencer the sum of £10.—Mr. F. H. Lewis prosecuted, and the prisoner was undefended.—Lord Wolverton said he received a letter signed "Wm. Rignold," and sent to the house in Pentonville a reply containing £200, believing that he was sending it to Mr. William Rignold, the actor. He had received letters from the prisoner in his own name from the reporters' gallery of the House of Commons, and had sent him money. Prisoner wrote a pamphlet and sent him a copy, which he acknowledged.—The private secretary of Lord Spencer was called, and stated that his lordship had received a letter purporting to come from Mr. Wm. Rignold, asking for money, but none was forwarded.—Witnesses were called to prove the changing of the notes, it being alleged by the prosecution that the prisoner cashed them.—In defence, prisoner, who had been engaged as a correspondent in the gallery of the House of Commons for several provincial papers, stated that he became acquainted with a man named Rignold, who said he was related to the actor, Mr. Wm. Rignold, and that, being often away from London, he wished him (the prisoner) to receive his letters and forward them to him. That he did. He had when in great difficulty received from Lord Wolverton a sum of money. Lord Wolverton had received several letters from him in his own name, and had thanked him, as had nearly all the members of the Cabinet, for a pamphlet which he wrote and sent them, and for his services to the Liberal party. Prisoner called witnesses to prove that he was at home ill on the day on which the notes were said to have been changed; and that a man named Rignold on several occasions visited him at his lodgings in Gray's Inn-road.—The jury, after some consultation, found a verdict of not guilty.

**CHARGE AGAINST A SOLDIER.**—An application was made in the case of Josiah John Merriman to admit the prisoner to bail, which was granted.

**CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.**—Morris Nicholson, 23, cabinet-maker, was charged on Thursday with the wilful murder of Solomon Hughes.—Mr. Poland and Mr. Hughes prosecuted; Mr. George Hogan defended.—Prisoner was originally committed upon the coroner's warrant for the offence of manslaughter, but was eventually committed by the magistrate on the more serious charge of wilful murder.—The attention on the part of the

prosecution was that prisoner had wilfully thrown the deceased man down a staircase, and by the fall his spine was injured, and he died in consequence of the injury he received. Prisoner's brother and wife lodged in the house of Charles Smith, in St. John's-terrace Hackney-road, and the prisoner was in the habit of visiting him. Deceased was an aged man, sixty-nine years old, and also lodged in the same house. It appeared that on the 13th September the daughter of Mr. Smith summoned the prisoner to the police-court, and an affiliation order was made upon him. After the parties returned from the police-court, a scene of great confusion and disturbance occurred in the house. The brother of the prisoner went into the room where Smith and his daughter were having their tea, and a quarrel took place upon the subject of what had occurred at the police-court. The other parties in the house, the prisoner being among them, all entered into the affray that subsequently took place; the deceased being particularly active. This aroused the anger of the prisoner and his brother, and it was alleged that while the former gave the deceased a violent push, from which he fell down thirteen stairs, "rolling," as the witness said, "like a ball," till he got to the bottom. The defence was that the deceased had fallen down accidentally, or that, at all events, the prisoner was not the person who pushed him down.—The prisoner was found guilty of manslaughter.—Sentence was postponed.

**MANSLAUGHTER.**—John Sullivan was indicted on Wednesday for the manslaughter of Patrick Coghlan. Prisoner kept a lodging-house in the Spa-road, Bermondsey, which was chiefly tenanted by Irishmen. On the 19th September a quarrel and fight took place, and in the course of it prisoner struck the deceased, who was a lodger, a blow which knocked him down and caused his death. Deceased, it appeared, had struck the prisoner's wife during the affray.—The jury found prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy. He was ordered to be discharged upon a recognisance to appear and receive judgment if called upon.

**ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.**—Jesse Searle, 44, basket-maker, was indicted for feloniously wounding Fanny Searle, with intent to murder her.—Mr. Douglas was counsel for the prosecution, and stated that the prisoner and the prosecutrix were man and wife, and had been married about eight years. They did not live happily together, and she had left her several times, the last occasion being about four months prior to the occurrence. The prisoner, however, would not allow her to remain in peace, and in consequence of his conduct to her when he met her in the street she took out a summons, which was returnable for hearing at the Lambeth Police-court on the 24th of September. On that day the prosecutrix was waiting outside the Court for the case to be called on, when the prisoner came up and questioned her as to what she was doing. She told him she intended to obtain protection, in consequence of his having threatened to take her life. She was about to enter the court, the prisoner following her with something wrapped up in paper in his hand. He was seen to raise this and strike his wife a violent blow on the head, and was heard to say, "I will kill you, for I am tired of life." Upon receiving the blow the prosecutrix fell down senseless; but she afterwards recovered sufficiently to give evidence the same day. The article which the prisoner had brought wrapped up in paper to the court was a poker, and he swung it backwards and forwards to prevent any one arresting him. Eventually he ran off, throwing away the poker, but was apprehended.—Prisoner, in defence, accused his wife of misbehaviour, and he asserted that she had associated with persons whose character was questionable.—The jury convicted prisoner of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm, but recommended him to mercy on the ground of the provocation from his wife.—Sentence was deferred.

**BIGAMY AND DESERTION.**—Charles Henry Herbert, 34, lath-render, on Wednesday pleaded guilty to bigamy. Prisoner, a married man, with two children, went through the ceremony of marriage with Sarah Ann Axenall, at Albury, in 1876, representing that he was a widower. In the five years following he had deserted her eighteen times. She had had two children by him. On several occasions she charged him with assault. Prisoner was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour, the Recorder remarking that the prisoner's conduct had been thoroughly disgraceful.

**PERSONATING A PRISONER.**—Henry Matthews, 27, nail-maker, and Henry Lee, 32, labourer, were indicted for that they unlawfully conspired together to defeat the ends of justice. Mr. Poland prosecuted; Mr. Cole defended. On the 29th of July last Matthews was arrested for assaulting a woman, and was sentenced to two months' hard labour. Lee was in custody at the same time, and was sentenced to a month's hard labour also for assault. Prisoners were placed in the same cell at the Worship-street police-station and removed to Coldbath-fields in the same van. While they were together they appeared to have agreed that Lee was to assume the name of Matthews and undergo the longer term. For this Matthews was to give him £10. Having arrived at the prison, Lee answered to the name of Matthews, and Matthews to that of Lee. Matthews was questioned as to his sentence, and said he was to undergo one month's hard labour. Upon the prisoner Matthews was found £120, and upon Lee £20. In September a constable named Bolt met the prisoner Matthews in a public-house at Bethnal-green, and, knowing that he was sentenced to two months' hard labour, and that that term had not expired, he took him into custody. The governor of the goal was communicated with, and in reply to other questions Lee said he changed his name because he was hard up. Upon being released from custody he was arrested upon this charge, and said he knew nothing about it. When Matthews, in the name of Brown, otherwise Wright, otherwise Lee, was discharged from custody, £120 was handed to him.—The defence was that the whole matter was a mistake on the part of the warders.—The jury convicted both prisoners.—Matthews was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, without hard labour, and Lee to three months.

**DEMANDING MONEY WITH MENACES.**—William Henry Frost, 25, clerk, was indicted on Thursday for sending a letter demanding money from a gentleman named M'Gay. Mr. M'Guire prosecuted. The prosecutor in this case was the managing director of Foster's Parcels Express Company, whose business is carried on in Queen Victoria-street, City. Prisoner had been for nine months in the service of the company as porter, but had left in consequence of some dispute, and shortly after he wrote a letter to the prosecutors, in which he threatened to make known "all over the City" the mode in which the business of the Company was conducted, suggesting that fraudulent practices had been carried on, and that their dealings with railway companies and the public generally. He added that these exposures might be avoided if something, only vaguely hinted at in the letter, was done to prevent it. Prisoner subsequently wrote other letters to the same effect, and when before the Alderman at the Mansion House said he should plead justification, but no such plea had been put on the record. Prisoner's defence was that he did not intend to demand money, that his letter had merely reference to the dispute which had taken place between him and the Company, and that he only desired that a small sum of money, which he considered he had improperly paid by the regulations of the Company, should be returned to him.—The jury, after some deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to mercy on the ground that the prosecution was rather a harsh one.—Mr. M'Guire said the Company had no alternative but to prosecute, but they had no desire to press for severe punishment.—The prisoner was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

**SENTENCE.**—John Henry Nye, convicted of the manslaughter of his mother, was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude.—Morris Nicholson, convicted of the manslaughter of a man named Solomon Hughes, by throwing him downstairs, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.—Jesse Tule, convicted of wounding his wife with a poker, with intent to do her serious bodily harm, but who was recommended to mercy by the jury, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.—Mary Jane Wiggins, convicted of the manslaughter of her child, by neglecting to provide it with proper nourishment, was sentenced to five months' hard labour.—Alfred Horvath, convicted of manslaughter by shooting a man in Clerkenwell, under very extraordinary circumstances, was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. The learned judge, in reference to this case, said he wished some means could be devised to put a stop to the reckless use of revolvers which prevailed to so great an extent at the present time.

Lord Granville has accepted the presidency of the South Shropshire Liberal and Tenant Farmers' Association.



## OUR TRADE.

A current topic of trade interest has recently an unusual flipside this week from the pen of Royalty. The Princess of Wales has, through her secretary, written a letter to Lady Bective, in respect to Lady Bective's Association for Encouraging British Woollen Industries, which naturally carries our thoughts to the once thriving and busy town of Bradford. Every one, I assume, knows the work to which Lady Bective has set her hand. She has taken note of the thousands of working men and their families suffering at her door, and has asked the Princess to help her in finding means to alleviate, if not repair, the evil. Such conduct is perhaps extremely reprehensible, from the point of view of the political economist. If there is one thing in the world that is not to be done in these enlightened times, it is to encourage any home trade. So much pre-eminence is given to the course of foreign trade, to the wonderful power of buying foreign goods which England has undoubtedly possessed, and to our international commerce generally, that people, as a rule, forget we have any home trade at all. Still less do they regard it as an integral portion of our national life. Indeed, to judge from the speeches of too many public men of all parties, one would imagine we could do without any home trade or industries whatever. Only quite recently the climax of absurdity has been reached in a pamphlet issued by the Cobden Club, in which it is gravely given as one of the signs of our prosperity that during the past ten years our bacon imports have increased seven-fold, and our potato imports nine-fold. As though our millions were eating seven times as much bacon and nine times as many potatoes as they did a decade ago! and as though this surplussage of cheap imports did not displace an equal quantity of home-grown food!

To return, however, to Bradford. Her Royal Highness's reply to Lady Bective's invitation is one of those small epistles which derives all its importance from surrounding circumstances. The document gives token of careful elaboration, and assumes almost the form of a State paper, in which the official fallacious reasonings placed in the mouth of the Princess, contrast somewhat strangely with her own eloquent assurance, that for the best part of the year she and her children have worn nothing but home-spun woollen dresses.

Reasons of State undoubtedly justify the Princess's refusal to take an active part in a movement which on the surface concerns only a section of the community; but would it not have been better had her Royal Highness's counsellors abstained from giving reasons? As the reply stands, every word urged must equally tell, if it has any force at all, against the two hundred ladies who have banded themselves together to revive the suffering industries of Bradford, and it condemns no less the Princess's own private action in favour of the trade of labour abroad and the enterprise of foreign manufacturers in adapting their machinery more readily to the varying taste of the public, enable them, in spite of the greater cost of the carriage, to compete successfully with our home manufacturers; and yet to say in another place that the actual depression in the wool trade is caused in a very slight degree by foreign competition at home. "Hostile tariffs," adds the Princess, are mostly to be credited with the distress, and yet, notwithstanding all these varying if not contradictory admissions, the authors of this singular epistle are compelled by the exigency of the case to fall back upon the well-worn aphorism that to encourage home-grown and home-made woollen fabrics would enhance the cost "to the inevitable injury of the many millions of people who use them." It is difficult to find a common standpoint amid so many conflicting arguments and theories.

In this last point, however, we perhaps touch the kernel of what is intended to be conveyed. The Princess is made to import the battle raging between producers and consumers into the question of Lady Bective's Association. Because some patriotic ladies desire to promote a home industry, they are to be warned that the raising of prices will defeat their object. Not a word, you will observe, in all this letter as to the labour aspect. Not a word as to the wages assured by the desired stimulus, even if accompanied by a rise in prices! This brings me then direct to an issue. Given that Lady Bective or her friends succeed in reanimating, though only for a time, a home industry—what is the wage bill that is therefore earned by the British operative, instead of expending it with the foreigner, who refuses to trade with us on terms of equality? The special textile to which Lady Bective's energies are directed is what is known by the term "lustré fabric," made from "long-haired," or home-grown wools. Now into this question of the use of home-grown wools I will not now enter. I am not treating to-day of the national prosperity that arises from the encouragement of the productions of the soil, or of anything that is directly nourished by the soil. My present point is the labour test of this great question. The clearest idea that can be obtained as to the loss or profit to a nation by the withdrawal or preservation of any industry from its shores is to ascertain the cost of the raw material imported therefrom. The balance will be profit, either in wages or manufacturers' earnings, though only roughly so, since no account is taken of the home trade. The calculation must also be made over a period sufficiently long to allow for many fluctuations in prices and in wages. Taking, therefore, the past 25 years, I find that the imports of raw wool, deducting re-exports, have been £257,000,000, and our total value of exports of the manufactured article, including some, but not much, British-grown wool, has amounted to £375,000,000. Here, then, we get a broad notion of what is gained to the country by the employment of its own people, and in fact by the encouragement of their industry. Over 100 per cent. is earned by the nation in this special textile, over which Lady Bective watches, either in wages or in profit, and as a matter of fact the trade has decreased 50 per cent. within the past five years. It would take a very large rise in prices indeed to produce the "inevitable injury to millions who use them," which her Royal Highness is abundantly made to deprecate.

But she is also made to say that the quantity of woollen fabrics made in this country has risen very largely. Undoubtedly, though when the question of comparison comes in, and we inquire as to whether a period of forty years or of ten years is meant, some important factors come into play. I do not propose to burden these columns too much with figures, but I am tempted here to write down some particulars of this "large rise," and in these figures I would point out one fundamental point of difference between economists. Some, principally English economists of the present day, maintain that the sign of our prosperity is to be found in the figures of our foreign trade. Others, and among these most of the economists and high all the leading statesmen abroad, contend that it is the home trade which most benefits a nation. This, in fact, is the contention which at present divides Free-Traders and Fair-Traders, and though Lady Bective's Association studiously avoids partisanship with either party, it is scarcely possible in the encouragement of a home industry to avoid a recognition of the general principle. The figures as to the woollen industry of Great Britain will in great part elucidate the position.

The following are the figures in quantities of the traffic in sheep's wool (the raw material) for the quinquennial periods 1811-5 and 1876-80. I have preferred to take quantities rather than values, since the former best represent the actual labour employment of the people; and with regard to the latter, a controversy no doubt exists how far the inflation of prices has not tended in many years to increase the apparent volume of trade, whilst their subsequent contraction is partially owing to the falling off in nominal values. The comparative quantities of raw material used is, therefore, the best criterion of the actual work of the nation. I see that in the raw material of sheep's wool, reckoned in lbs., we had in the periods

Imports.	Exports.	Consumption.
1811-5 220,222,222	12,783,783	233,006,005
1876-80 2,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000

Here, then, we have the figures of the first five years and the last five years of a period of forty years during which the country has undergone an entire change in its fiscal policy, and we find that prior to 1846 the re-exports of our raw material were so insignificant as to obtain 19-20ths of our imports for the manufacturing industry of our own operatives. But in the last five years, after an age of great progress, a vast difference is shown. Now our imports of raw material (in this industry) are now re-exported to be converted into manufactures by

foreign labour. In other words, forty years ago we had at any rate our home manufacturing trade in our own hands, if we were not indeed the workshop of the world. To-day we have lost that pre-eminence, and the figures of the quinquennial periods between which I have quoted above serve to prove that this loss has been going on gradually and is increasing with rapid momentum.

Turning now to the figures of our exports of British grown wool and of manufactured goods and yarns for the like quinquennial periods I find the following:—

Period	British Grown Wool	Manufactured Goods	Yarns
1811 to 1815	2,222,222 lbs.	2,222,222 lbs.	2,222,222 lbs.
1876 to 1880	2,222,222 lbs.	2,222,222 lbs.	2,222,222 lbs.

From this you will see there has been no appreciable increase during all this period of the export of British grown wool, a fact in itself upon which, from our point of view, we may fairly congratulate ourselves, differing so greatly as it does from the figures of the re-exports of our imported wool.

But after all it is in the margin of national profit and loss that this great question must be really considered. The valuation in monies fails us prior to 1856. But trading since that year, a period of 25 years, we have abundant testimony to show that whilst for a time, whilst we retained possession of our markets, the power of prosperity shone in the national wage power in the industry of which I am now treating has gradually tended to decline. Starting with the period of 1856-1860 I find the margin of national profit earned to have been £37,000,000.

Were I to correct these figures according to population, the doleful picture revealed by them would be materially heightened, and it would be seen still more clearly how of late years the wage-earning bill of the nation is decreasing "by leaps and bounds." In our woollen manufacturing trading with France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium in the years 1876 and 1880 respectively, we have sufficient evidence of the ebb-tide that has set in. Comparing the latter with the former, our imports shown by these two years's returns have increased £2,756,553, and our exports have decreased £2,078,245, making a total deficit of £5,834,798 against us as a manufacturing people, and a loss of over £2,000,000 of wages to working men in the year. It must require a large compensating influence somewhere to atone for this deficit. The "inevitable injury" to consumers to my mind pales before the future of so many skilled artisans being sent adrift "anywhere, anywhere" out of the country.

PETER BROWNE.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Major Poyntz, head constable of Nottingham, has been elected chief constable of Essex.

The stamp duty on companies' registrations in the last financial year amounted to £26,275 14s. 2d.

The annual meetings of the National Liberal Federation are to be held on the 25th inst at Liverpool.

The Great Eastern Steamship Co. was put up to auction in London on Wednesday, and was bought in for £50,000.

The Revd. announces the death of Mrs. Ann McNeill, the relict of the late Dean of Ripon, Dr. McNeill.

At Oldham a rate collector, named Anthony Broderick, surrendered on the charge of misappropriating £400.

The Earl of Rosebery has consented to preside at the annual banquet of the St. Andrew's Society of Manchester, on St. Andrew's Day, Nov. 30.

Mr. Arthur M.P., Lord Mayor of London, laid the memorial stone of Woolwich and Plumstead High School for boys on Monday afternoon.

The funeral of the late Dr. Leighton, of 45 All Souls' College, Oxford, canon of Westminster, and rector of Lockings, Berks, took place on Tuesday afternoon within the precincts of the college.

The Queen has conferred the Albert Medal of the Second Class on Mr. William Henry Burt, of Devizes, for gallant services in removing gunpowder from a house on fire.

The death is announced as having taken place on Sunday, in London, of Raffaele Monti, an Italian sculptor, whose works have obtained such a high reputation in England.

Sir Charles Dilke, it is announced, will leave Toulon for Paris on Saturday. It is expected that the French Treaty Commissioners will, as arranged at their former meeting, resume their sittings next week.

An inquest was held on Tuesday at Darlaston, on the body of a woman found on the Willenhall-road, with her legs broken and her body frightfully injured. The jury returned an open verdict.

The Bishop of Liverpool, in his primary charge delivered on Wednesday, pronounced very strongly against ritualistic practices, and called on his clergy to obey the judgments of the Privy Council on these questions.

On the 27th inst. her Majesty's reign will reach 44 years and 127 days, the full period of that of Queen Elizabeth; after that date the present reign will be the longest of all the English sovereigns except three, Henry III., Edward III., and George III.

Mr. J. H. Zukertort, winner of the second prize in the recent Berlin chess congress, last week in Leipzig, contested some games with Minckwitz, Bardeleben, and others. On Saturday he contested twelve games blindfold. Ten of his opponents were beaten.

The marriage of the Earl of St. Germans and the Hon. Emily Labouchere was celebrated in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, on Tuesday, by special licence. The bride was given away by Lady Taunton, and Mr. Cyril Ponsonby was the best man.

The weather during the greater part of the week has again been favourable for agricultural work, and farmers have been busy in the fields. Threshing also has made some progress, and our markets may therefore be expected to be more freely supplied than they have of late been.—The Magnet.

A destructive fire occurred this week at New Riles Farm, in the parish of Eastchurch, Shropshire. The conflagration was caused by a spark from a threshing machine falling on a thatched barn. Nine stacks of corn and all the farm buildings and agricultural implements were destroyed. The damage is estimated at £3,000.

A meeting of the Democratic Federation was held in Westminster on Tuesday evening to discuss the question of Fair Trade v. Free Trade. Joseph Arch and George Mitchell were among the delegates present. A resolution was adopted attributing depressed trade to emigration.

The Echo de Nord says the work of the Channel tunnel is being energetically and successfully pushed forward, and a section will be ready for inspection towards the end of next month or the beginning of December. Rather more than one-tenth of the entire distance has been pierced.

Mr. Deputy Robert Taylor, one of the oldest and best-known public men in the metropolis, died on Wednesday morning at Brixton, aged seventy-six. Mr. Taylor had represented the Lambeth Vestry at the Metropolitan Board of Works ever since the constitution of that body.

On Monday, at Messrs R. Thompson and Son's shipyard, Southwick, Sunderland, a young man named Thornton was placing a belt over a shaft, when the bolts in the shaft caught his clothing, and turning him round, dashed his body against a jib, breaking his legs from his body.

Dr. John Sargeant, of 31st, committed suicide on Sunday by taking prussic acid. He had been visiting a woman with whom he was intimate, and where he remained drinking heavily. Remarkable that it would be a nice place to die in, he swallowed the contents of a bottle of prussic acid, fell to the ground dead.

The church at Carlton-in-Cleveland, near Stokesley, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning. It was rebuilt only about three years ago, at a cost of £22,000. All the parish registers were consumed. It is supposed that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as a threatening letter was recently sent to the vicar.

On Monday, at Tunbridge Wells, George Wybrow, 19 years of age, a deserter from the West Kent Regiment, was committed for trial for stealing a horse, cart, and harness, value £25, the property of Alfred Osborne, of the Swan Inn, Lambhurst. The prisoner hired the horse and cart, as he said, to drive his wife to Tunbridge Wells, and then decamped with them.

## THE PROVINCES.

**BRADFORD.**—On Wednesday morning the Countess of Bective opened a bazaar at Bradford. Lord Bective and Lady Olivia Taylor were also present, in addition to a distinguished company. Mr. Mitchell, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, who introduced the Countess, said her ladyship's efforts had mainly tended to benefit agriculturists, but, of course, the operative classes in woollen industry were also benefited. The whole of the stallkeepers and a great many of the visitors were attired in materials of Bradford manufacture.

**BRIGHTON.**—An attempt was made on Monday to bring off the annual regatta of the Brighton Rowing Club, but it had to be abandoned when the programme was half finished on account of the weather, one boat in the four-oared race being swamped, and another filling with water. The handicap for junior sculls was won by Gohegan, the scratch man; and Hammond won the senior pairs. The four-oared race, for which only two started, owing to the mishaps mentioned, was won easily by Gallop, Eldridge, Gohegan, and Griggs, junior, notwithstanding that Gohegan broke an oar when the course was half finished. On Monday a bazaar was held at the Hove Shanty, in aid of the fund for building a vicarage house at Hove. The Countess of Munster, Baroness de Teissier, Lady Pocock, Lady Vivian, and Lady Fletcher were among the patronesses.—Mr. Munster, barrister, who stands committed to the Central Criminal Court on a charge of libel preferred by Mr. Alderman Lamb, an ex-mayor of Brighton, applied for a summons against Messrs. Everett, Goodman, and Maynard, all committed to Messrs. for perjury, which he alleges was committed in a case heard at Lewes some short time back, in which the applicant was charged with assaulting Mr. Everett. The matter was adjourned.

**BRISTOL.**—At the meeting of the Town Council this week, a proposition was submitted to utilise the rise and fall of the tide on the Avon as a motive power in connection with illuminating the city by the electric light, but it was stated that a committee had been investigating the merits of the various systems, and that they considered it desirable to wait their further development.

**BIRMINGHAM.**—An inquest was resumed on Tuesday afternoon respecting the death of David Pullam, who was admitted into the Borough Lunatic Asylum on the 10th, and died on the 13th inst. Deceased's wife deposed that she saw him on the day following his admission, when she found him insensible, and much bruised on the face, hands, and wrists. She told the medical superintendent she thought her husband would die, but he would not allow him to be removed. Next day she visited deceased again, when he was still unconscious, and she remained with him until he expired. Some patients who occupied the same ward deposed that an attendant knocked Pullam's head on the ground, struggled with him on the floor, and kicked him. At the resumption of the inquiry, the jury asked for an adjournment in order that the whole of the facts might be laid before the Lunacy Commissioners and the Home Secretary, as the evidence given disclosed negligence and great brutality. The inquiry was accordingly adjourned for a month.

**CHESTER.**—Speaking at the annual meeting of the Church of England Temperance Society, the Duke of Westminster congratulated the association on the fact that while the trade of the country was reviving there seemed also to be a fall in crime and drunkenness. Temperance societies were doing good work if only because they helped to create and maintain a healthy public opinion on this question. One of the most valuable results of their efforts had been the establishment of "cocoa-houses." The great evil appeared to be the Saturday night drinking. Undoubtedly restrictive legislation had done good, and he believed such a policy would be that of the future. At the same time the regard must be had to the natural requirements of the public, and while opposed to the drinking of spirits, he considered that beer, taken in moderation, was not an unwholesome drink.

**DORCHESTER.**—A soldier named Haynes, who was awaiting his trial for burglary, made a daring escape from gaol on Monday morning. With a piece of iron he worked an aperture in the wall of his cell twelve inches by ten, through which he managed to squeeze his body, and with strips of his bed linen formed a rope, by which he reached the boundary wall, and was soon free. Not satisfied with mere liberty, however, Haynes was found afterwards to have broken into the barracks, and to have stolen a quantity of clothing and 22s. in money. During the afternoon Haynes was re-captured at a village about fifteen miles away.

**DOVER.**—A special meeting of the Dover Town Council was held on Wednesday, to consider the communications of the Lords of the Treasury asking for a further expression of opinion of the ratepayers with reference to a proposed loan of £17,500 for the purpose of a new assembly-room, considerable opposition having been raised by the ratepayers to the enterprise. The council continues to proceed with the work, and on Wednesday it passed a resolution declining to appeal to the ratepayers, on the ground that they had no power to do so, and making a further request to the Treasury to grant the loan.

**FOLKESTONE.**—At the Quarter Sessions, Ellen Hodges, formerly domestic servant at the Pavilion Hotel, was charged with stealing a diamond cross, value £200, the property of Mr. Charles Richardson Saunders, who, together with Mrs. Saunders, were staying at the hotel in July last. Prisoner still persisted in the statement she previously made to the effect that she first saw the cross in the possession of Thomson, a fellow-servant. The latter showed it her, and they arranged to get another person into the bedroom which had been occupied by Mrs. Saunders, and this third party was to apparently find the cross, claim the reward of £100 offered for its recovery, and then divide the money in three equal sums.—The jury acquitted the prisoner, who left the court amid applause.

**GREAT YARMOUTH.**—At a meeting of the Lands Committee of the Council of Great Yarmouth, it was resolved to subscribe £30,000 towards the proposed dock near the entrance to the harbour. The area will be about 104 acres. The dock will be 1,100 feet long and 400 wide, with a depth of high water of 24 feet and 18 feet at low water. The length of quayage will be about 4,000 feet. It is expected that the Prince and Princess of Wales will attend the opening of the new Town Hall next spring. The new hall will involve an outlay of £50,000.

**HASTINGS.**—The winter season for visitors is beginning unusually early this year. The influx of the more wealthy class is contemplated with the greatest satisfaction, inasmuch as the summer season has proved a dull one.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—The new Town Hall, commenced three years ago, and built at a cost, including corporation offices, of £20,000, was opened on Tuesday by the Mayor. The building is in the Corinthian style, from designs prepared by the late surveyor for the borough, Mr. J. H. Abbey, who has since died. It has an imposing appearance, with a street on each side, and stands where fifty years ago were fields, but is now nearly the centre of the town; the population, which was then 18,000, being now 87,000. There is a large hall, accommodating 2,500 persons, and containing a very fine organ built by Messrs. Willis, of London, at a cost of £1,500. There are also a council chamber for meetings of the corporation, a mayor's reception room, a police court, and offices for the corporation and the School Board.

**LIVERPOOL.**—A "church and chapel attendance" census was taken on Sunday in this city with remarkable results. It appears that with 218 places of worship, with sittings for 169,242 persons, only 63,576 availed themselves of the accommodation provided for spiritual wants. The numbers given by a similar census in 1853 were 154 places of worship, 132,333 sittings, and 101,982 persons attending the services. The population of Liverpool in 1853 was 400,000; in 1881 it is 552,425.

**MIDDLESBROUGH.**—At a meeting held in the Town Hall, it was resolved to erect a suitable memorial to the late Mr. John Vaughan, the great ironmaster, and the commercial discoverer of the Cleveland ironstone thirty years ago. Various subscriptions were announced, and a provisional committee appointed, the shape of the memorial to be afterwards determined.

**OXFORD.**—The appeal of the five scheduled publicans came before the Oxford county justices on Tuesday, when the court was crowded, great interest being taken in the proceedings. Mr. Morcan Howard, Q.C., for

Arthur Child, and the Hon. F. Parker, instructed by Messrs. H. J. and T. Child, solicitors to the licensed victuallers of London, appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Hompas, Q.C., and Mr. J. E. Bulley were for the respondents, the city justices. After a lengthy argument, Mr. Thornhill, the chairman, announced that on the whole the opinion of the Court was that Mr. Nathaniel Payne, whose case was the first, had not failed to produce satisfactory evidence of good character, and therefore the appeal was allowed, and the licence of the applicant granted. The same decision was given in the other four cases. The result gave great satisfaction.

**PONTEFRAC.**—A fatal omnibus accident occurred here this week. Two passengers had returned by train from Leeds market, and had taken their seats in the vehicle, when the horses started off without the driver. Mrs. Clarke, the wife of a sergeant of the 1st West Yorks Militia, jumped out and was killed, and a domestic servant following her example was seriously injured. Had the women sat still they would have been perfectly safe. The horses coming to a stand near the gasworks. The deceased is twenty-seven years of age, and leaves four children. She had been to see her husband, who is recruiting in Leeds.

## A WOMAN BURNT AT THE STAKE.

The *Detroit Free Press*, published in London, gives the following:—"News has been received that a tragic affair occurred near Dykes Mill, La., not far from the line of Columbia County, this State. A negro woman, named Jane Campbell, lived in the vicinity, supporting herself and two children by washing and picking cotton. The other day she became angry with the children because they disobeyed her in some trivial matter, and taking a pine knot she beat out their brains. Coroner Sykes held an inquest over the remains, the jury finding that the children came to their death from wounds caused by a club in the hands of their unnatural mother. After the verdict was announced, and the cause of the death of the two children became generally known, a mob, composed of blacks and whites, gathered, seized Mrs. Campbell, tied her to a stake, and despite her screams and cries for mercy, literally roasted her alive. The crime and punishment are without parallel in the criminal annals of this country."

## M. GAMBETTA'S INTENTIONS.

The Paris correspondent of the Times says:—"It is amusing to notice how studiously M. Gambetta's friends are endeavouring to reassure the world as to his pacific intentions. Rather more than twelve months ago, when M. de Freycinet fell, and when M. Gambetta was thought to be logically bound to succeed him, the great argument put forward to the country was that his accession might create uneasiness as to the maintenance of peace. Ever then, this objection was considered unfounded by those who had watched General Farre's extraordinary faculty for disorganisation. There has since been the Turin expedition, and the world has experienced a tranquillising surprise on seeing that General Farre's efforts had reduced the French army to a state requiring a long time to make it capable of serving this ambition. The Tunis expedition has, in fact, been such a guarantee of peace that M. Gambetta has no need to protest his intention of maintaining it."

## VERY MUCH MARRIED.—At Manchester, Elizabeth Sarah Smith was charged with committing bigamy.

The prisoner had had three husbands, from the first of whom she had been divorced. A month after her divorce she married a man named John M'Nab. After living with him for a short period they parted, and in 1880 she was married to Robert Smith, whom she told that having married M'Nab before the expiration of six months from the time of the divorce, the union was illegal. After the marriage, however, when they quarrelled, she told him that she was not his wife, and he threatened to have her locked up. In consequence of these threats the woman gave herself up to the police on the 11th inst. It was stated that all three men were living. Prisoner was remanded in order that her first husband might be found.

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## TRIAL OF MABEL WILBERFORCE.

## Yesterday's Proceedings.

The proceedings in this case (the early part of which will be found reported on page 5) were continued at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, before Mr. Justice Hawkins. The prisoner, on entering the dock, said she had a statement to make to the Court. She found it impossible to digest the eight pounds of documents (short-hand writer's notes) which Mr. Montagu Williams had handed to her last night, and which she ought to have had months ago. She had applied to Mr. Wontner for them when the case was before the police-court, but that gentleman had written her that it was not the duty of the prosecution to supply her with them. The fatigue and lassitude she was suffering from last night had been cast upon her at the eleventh hour in reading documents which were relinquished from the enemy's camp. In fact, she wished the Court to understand that she was quite unfit to cross-examine witnesses this morning.

Mr. Poland said the prisoner had applied for a list of papers and they were supplied her, but the shorthand notes were not asked for.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: The real question was whether the cross-examination of the witnesses could be postponed.

Mr. Poland said that, with regard to the charge about the prisoner being at Plevna, he did not think it important, and therefore he would withdraw it.

The Prisoner: That is the very part of the case I want you to go on with, so that I may establish my innocence.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: The prosecution now withdraw that, and so confine their charges to the evidence with reference to your living at Hounslow, Manchester, Dover, Liverpool, and other places.

The Prisoner: Oh, my lord, please put it off until Monday. There are so many things I want to inquire into about dates at Dover and other places.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: I must consider the public time. You have had two months to prepare your defence, and I do not see my way to stop the case in the middle of the trial. Besides, you have declined to cross-examine any of the Dover witnesses, and the prosecution withdraw the case against you with reference to your having been in Turkey, so, so far as that charge is concerned, you are innocent.

The Prisoner: There are several gentlemen connected with the press whom I wish to summon to attend on Monday, and some from Stafford House. Failing Mr. Barrington Kennett, I do not want to be relieved of that part of the case, for I can establish my innocence by it.

Mr. Justice Hawkins then ordered the case to proceed. Mr. Chabot, the expert in handwriting, was then called, and identified the handwriting of the prisoner with that of some letters sent to Mrs. White and other persons.

The prisoner handed in a specimen of writing, and the witness said he could not recognise her handwriting. It might be a trap for him. He would require time to examine them.

The prisoner then, at her request, had a passport, signed "Mabel Wilberforce," handed to the witness, together with her own signature made in the dock, which, after a brief examination, the witness declared to be in the handwriting of Mrs. Trevellick.

Miss Hodges, of Brighton, recalled, produced a list of the scholars at Miss Jane Smith's school at Lansdowne-terrace from the years 1858 to 1872. It did not contain the names of either Mabel or Basil Wilberforce.

By the Prisoner: The school was kept by Jane Smith.

The Prisoner: It is evidence I ever said I went to a Miss Jane Smith.

Mr. Poland (reading from the notes): "I went to school at Lansdowne-terrace, Brighton, and cannot tell the number of the house, but I think it was either Ann or Annie Smith."

The Prisoner: Ah, then that is not the same school. This concluded the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: It is now your turn to address the jury.

The Prisoner: I thought it was Mr. Poland's duty to speak first.

The Judge: No; as you are undefended he has no right to speak; but you may and can call witnesses if you think proper, and then address the jury again.

The Prisoner: I was quite unprepared for this. Won't you put it off until Monday?

The Judge: No; I must hear what you have to say now.

His lordship, for the prisoner's information, read a summary of the charges against the prisoner.

At the request of the prisoner, Mr. Maxwell Grant was recalled, and in answer to her he said he had no letter from the Times in court to show he was a correspondent of that paper, but he had such in his possession. He had never heard of an amputation hospital, but knew there was a Balkarian hospital at Plevna. Witness came from the State of New York, and passed through Washington in December, 1872. He was then on a journey from Mason, in Georgia. Dr. Humphrey Sandwith is dead.

The Prisoner: Is there anything on the notes to show that I said Dr. Humphrey Sandwith?

Mr. Justice Hawkins: No, I don't think you did. The name of Humphrey was introduced by the learned counsel in cross-examination.

Witness, in answer to other questions, said there was one other Dr. Sandwith at the seat of war, and he was with the Turks.

Mr. Edward Drow Gay, special correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, said he could not say if he had ever heard prisoner say she was in Plevna in December, 1877. He was not there himself in that month. Had seen the prisoner in Paris at "Misericordies" Hotel, and when standing in the doorway she introduced herself to him as Miss Mabel Wilberforce. He was under the impression the prisoner told him that she was in Turkey for the purpose of assisting the refugees and the wounded. Could not say the prisoner told him she had ever been in Plevna, or that she had come from there. Had only seen her that once in Constantinople, and then only for a few moments. Did not know of any special amputation hospital in Plevna. The wounded were placed in a common tent. That was correct. Some might be put there. He did not disguise himself as a Cosack after Plevna, but wore a long grey ulster, as it was advisable to look as unlike a Turk as possible. (A laugh.)

Witness further said, in answer to a letter read by the prisoner, and signed "F. R. Philp," that the statements it contained about her not being in Turkey were untrue. Had seen the prisoner once near the Grand Hotel, Paris, with a gentleman whom he had met in Constantinople, but only for a few moments.

Captain Douglas said he was taken prisoner by the Russians and was taken to Bucharest in December, 1877, and saw Dr. Humphrey Sandwith there several times. Was in Bulgaria in October, 1877. Saw Mrs. Mansfield in Bucharest, but could not recognise her handwriting. There was a great deal of distress round Plevna and Sofia at the time he was there, and ample field for humanitarian work. Witness had a sick friend with him of the name of Vachell. Could not recollect seeing the prisoner there.

The Prisoner: I have seen you there. I am so changed that you do not recognise me.

The prisoner then applied to the prosecution for the medals she had given her for humanitarian services.

Mr. Poland said they were not in his possession.

The prisoner, after some hesitation, then commenced her address to the jury by first calling their attention to the photographs taken in Manchester, and said that in every respect they were different from her own appearance. There was a difference in the height, the breadth of the chest, and even in the shape of the nose. She had never been in Manchester in her life. Had never passed as a woman known such a person in her life. Certainly the photograph of the lady was not a photograph of herself. The jury had only to look at the photograph and compare it with one taken of herself in 1877, and they would easily see the difference. She then went on simply to give a negative to the various charges brought against her—she stated she was educated at Miss Ann Smith's, at Brighton. Did go to school at Champion-hill. As to Mrs. White and the Little Budworth vicarage, she had never seen either one or the other. In short, all the charges which were brought against her were untrue. Dr. Johnson, in his evidence, had described Mrs. Trevellick's eyes as of a

colour between grey and blue, but hers were sea-brown. When Mr. Poland first opened the case, she was rather amused than otherwise at his trying to make her out as a sort of Jack Sheppard in petticoats. But then she found that people had been brought up from the Black Country, and from all parts of the country, to destroy her reputation, and to cast a serious slur on her character. She certainly had never been in Liverpool, and certainly not 28 years before she was born. Certainly she felt her position, and felt that she had been incarcerated for three months at the instance of her adopted brother of the Charity Organisation Society. Captain Philp had not been called as a witness.

The Judge: If you like he can be called. Captain Philp then went into the witness-box and said his father had never, to his knowledge, adopted her as his daughter. Had always understood that she went on a visit to his father's with the intention of being married from his house to some person living abroad.

It was quite true the prisoner had travelled with his father, and also that his father always spoke of her very favourably. In short, he appeared to regard her as a good Christian young woman, who took great interest in the welfare of the wounded. When abroad witness heard she was about to be married, and also that the congenial matrimonial arrangement had been broken off. It was true the prisoner used to address Dr. Philp as father. His father came home by way of the Bay of Biscay, and on arrival witness met the party.

The Prisoner: You took some exception to what you termed my vulgar manners.

Witness: Yes, I thought your manner was very peculiar, and that you were an American. I knew very few Americans then and I beg to apologise to them for thinking you so.

The Prisoner: You objected to me.

Witness: Yes. My father is subject to attacks, and knowing what I did of you, I did not think you were a proper person to reside with him, for you might compass his death.

The Prisoner: And I brought an action against you.—Yes. It is true my father tried to arrange matters, but I refused to apologise to you, and did not consider you a fit person to be in the house with one of his age. I saw personally most of the witnesses in the case.

The Prisoner: And you got me turned out of the house?

The Witness: Yes; together with my father's attorney.

The Prisoner: When I left, did you not tell the cabman to drive me to the casual ward?—No; so far as I recollect, I told him to drive you to the Inns of Court Hotel, where I understood you were known.

The Prisoner: Did I not come back and put my face on the stone steps, and did you not come and kick me off?—No; but I went for a police-constable to deal with you for trespass.

A Juryman here interfered and suggested that it was only a waste of time going into these matters.

The Judge said he quite agreed with that remark, and that he had already given the prisoner more latitude than she was entitled to.

The prisoner went on to say that it was on this evidence of Captain Philp that all her troubles rested.

Mr. Justice Hawkins then adjourned the case for a short time, and intimated to the prisoner that she must confine her remarks more within the limits of the charge.

After the adjournment, the prisoner, turning to the jury, said she would conclude her remarks with only one proposition.

His lordship stopped her for a moment, and while perusing a document which had been handed up to him, the prisoner, who had throughout the day's proceedings had a very haggard appearance, fainted in the dock. After some minutes' delay in consequence.

The Prisoner, addressing the judge, said at the outset of these proceedings, in a hasty temper, she had made use of some expressions which were cruel and unkind towards his lordship. She wished to withdraw them, without making any comments, as if she did it would take away from the nobility of the apology she now offered.

Mr. Justice Hawkins: Do not trouble about this. Have you anything more to say to the jury?

The Prisoner: No, my lord.

His lordship then decided to adjourn the court until Monday.

## GAIETY THEATRE.

## Yesterday Afternoon.

"Liz," a four-act drama of Messrs. Joseph Hatton and Arthur Mathison, founded upon "That Lass O'Lowrie" of Mrs. Burnett, has been revived at the Gaiety Theatre. Originally produced four years ago at the Opera Comique, it took a hold at once upon the public, principally ascribable to its homely pathos and the truth of its pictures of mining life. Of the cast with which it was first performed a portion is retained. Miss Rose Leclercq repeats a presentation of the heroine, which for sincerity and truth to nature leaves nothing to desire. No part in which Miss Leclercq has appeared gives a higher idea of her powers. Mr. J. C. Taylor affords again a careful study of a character as Samuel Craddock, or "Owd Sammy," and Mr. A. Mathison, part author of the piece, assigns a distinct part to "Liz." Among the new comers the place of Annie Barholm is womanly and natural. Miss Clara Jones is sane as Jud Bates. Mr. C. Fawcett plays successfully as the clergyman, and Mr. R. Markby supplies a satisfactory picture of Johnston Barholm, the Riggan mine owner. A favourable reception was awarded the performance, which is announced for repetition on Saturday next.

On Friday morning Mr. Hedley opened an investigation on behalf of the Local Government Board at the Board-room of the St. Saviour's Union, Blackfriars-road, as to the alleged neglect on the part of Mr. R. T. Wolff, relieving-officer, to provide food and nourishment in the case of Sarah Jackson, aged 15, and Norah O'Brien, an infant 15 months old. Both died, and the Southwark coroner, who held an inquest on each body, felt it his duty to lay the cases before the Local Government Board.

Mr. Hedley, at the outset of the proceedings, said his inquiry would embrace the conduct of both Dr. Donahoe and Mr. Wolff, and would involve a general charge against Dr. Donahoe of giving improper certificates to the relieving-officer. The first case dealt with was that of Sarah Jackson, who was a young girl employed as a cinder-sifter, and dislocated her neck by carrying a load of coke to her lodging in Kell-street, Borough-road, and died from tetanus four days afterwards. The girl appeared to be friendless and in great poverty, and Dr. Donahoe, after receiving two shillings for his first visit, which was subscribed in pence by the neighbours, advised the people where she lived to apply to Mr. Wolff for a medical order. Mrs. Smith, the chief witness before the coroner, now said that on Wednesday, the 27th ult., she went to Mr. Wolff, at the relieving office, in Blackfriars-road, and upon stating her business to him he asked the name of the deceased. Finding Dr. Donahoe was attending the deceased, and as she could not say how often he had seen her, Mr. Wolff slammed the window in her face, and flatly refused to give an order.

Mr. T. M. Donahoe said he had been medical officer to St. Saviour's Union for twenty years. He attended Sarah Jackson, privately at first, but finding her in poverty, he advised an application for a medical order. Finding it had been refused, though asked for twice that morning, he went to Mr. Wolff and told him the case was a most urgent one. Mr. Wolff flew into a violent passion, and said he would not give relief. He had a bundle of papers, which he dangled in front of witness, and said, "Do you see these? they are going to the Poor Law Board, and you won't be here a month." He then taunted witness that he Wolff had removed five lunatic cases and deprived him of his fees. Witness then said, "You are scornful enough for anything," whereupon Wolff pushed him out of his room. The occurrence was witnessed by another relieving officer, and led to a summons being taken out for assault.—After some further evidence the inquiry was adjourned.

The marriage of Lady Constance Augusta, second daughter of the Marquis Conyngham, with Mr. Richard Combe, second son of Mr. Combe, of Pierrepont, Surrey, was celebrated on Thursday at Putney Church, near Chelsea, by the Rev. Canon of Winchester. Among the presents to the bride was an Indian shawl from her Majesty.

## THE DOUBLE MURDER NEAR EUSTON-SQUARE.

Richard Hammett, printer, who murdered his two children some six weeks ago at No. 20, Lancing-street, Euston-square, by cutting their throats, and who afterwards attempted to knock out his brains with a large hammer, and was afterwards removed to the University College Hospital, suffering from erysipelas in the leg, consequent upon an old injury, still remains an inpatient of the University College Hospital, is reported to be progressing favourably, and it is believed that in about a fortnight hence he will have sufficiently recovered to be taken before the magistrates at Marylebone on a charge of murdering the children. The police still keep guard by the bedside of the murderer to prevent him doing violence to himself.

## SHOCKING MURDER IN NORFOLK.

On Friday afternoon a brutal murder was committed in the village of Baham Toney, in Norfolk, by a labourer named Stebbings. The victim was a girl named Brett, only twelve years of age, whom he first feloniously assaulted and then killed on the highway. The murderer was subsequently apprehended and taken before a magistrate, who remanded him. He is a ticket-of-leave man, and was only discharged from prison on Wednesday, after undergoing punishment for wounding with intent a woman whom he had previously ill-treated.

## ATTEMPTED WIFE MURDER.

A man named Shaw, umbrella repairer, was charged at Bury on Friday morning with attempting to murder his wife. At midnight on Monday last he followed her up stairs, took a knife from his pocket, and said he would "do the job now." His wife seized the knife with one hand and his other hand with her other. A struggle ensued. She was fearfully cut, and her screams attracted the attention of the neighbours and police, who prevented the prisoner from carrying out his murderous object. Shaw was remanded.

## LEFROY.

Although it is untrue, as stated by the friends of Lefroy, that he knew a warrant was out for his apprehension, and that in consequence he had absented himself from his home after the murder on the Brighton Railway, it may be mentioned that the statement that he went to Australia for the purpose of escaping from some unpleasant connection with the floating of a theatrical speculation which was not brought to fruition, has some foundation in fact. It is also a fact that Lefroy obtained a watch from Captain Simmons, a distant connection, for the purpose of having one made of the same pattern. This watch was never returned, and no trace of it has yet been discovered, despite the circulation of advertisements in the *Pamphleters' Gazette* and the *Police Hue and Cry*.

## THE SALVATION ARMY AGAIN.

At the Clerkenwell Police-court yesterday Richard Howard, aged 25, engine fitter, of 56, Clarendon-street, Somers Town, Frederick Howard, aged 24, engineer, of 11, Brink-street, Somers Town, and Walter Harper, aged 22, bricklayer, of 22, Winchester-street, Caledonian-road, who stated to the police that they were members of the Salvation Army, were charged with being drunk and disorderly in Goldington-street, Somers Town, and the Howards were further charged with assaulting Police-constable Edwin Day, 308 Y, in the execution of his duty at the same time and place. It appeared that, on Friday afternoon, Mrs. Cordwell, the chapel-keeper at Goldington-crescent Chapel, was cleaning out the edifice ready for services when the three defendants, who were the worse for drink, entered, and asked her what time the service would commence, and she informed them that at eight o'clock a temperance meeting would be held, and that if they attended they would be well entertained. The defendants said that they were members of the Salvation Army, and would attend the meeting, after which they began throwing the forms about the place, upon which Mrs. Cordwell asked them to leave, and as they refused to do so she sent for the police, on which they left, and went into a grocer's shop next door to the chapel, where they behaved in a most disorderly manner, throwing bundles of wood and other things about. Police-constable Day came up and requested them to go away quietly, but they continued to behave in a disorderly manner, and that he took both the Howards into custody, and they assaulted him, whilst the other prisoner attempted to rescue them. Other police-officers coming up, the prisoners were got to the police-station.—The defendants, in answer to the charge, said they were sorry for what had occurred, but they had more drink than was good for them.—Mr. Hannay fined the defendant Richard Howard 20s., or in default 14 days' imprisonment, and the others were fined 10s. each, or seven days' imprisonment.

At the Brickwater Quarter Sessions yesterday, the Recorder referred to the recent Salvation Army riots. He said they had nothing to do with the religious aspect of the question, although no form of religion could be supported by acts of violence and rowdiness. If those connected with the army failed to take steps to prevent their followers being the cause of disturbances, it would become the duty of the magistrates to put them down with a strong hand. All loyal and respectable citizens should co-operate in the desire to preserve public law and order.

## WHOLESALE DESERTION FROM THE NAVY.

Information has reached England that the detached squadron during its visit to Australia lost a large number of men by desertion. The local police arrested 73 men, and about 30 were left behind, not having been captured when the squadron sailed.

## MUSIC AND DANCING IN THE CITY.

Yesterday a Special Court of Quarter Sessions was held at the Guildhall, Alderman Sir R. W. Carden, M.P., presiding, for the purpose of considering applications for music and dancing licences in the City. The following licences were renewed:—City of London College, Leadenhall-street, music, singing, and dancing; White Horse Tavern, Fann-street, Aldersgate-street, music and singing; Three Nuns Head, New-street, Snowhill, music only. A new application was made by Mr. J. K. Wilson, keeper of the Congregational Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, for a music licence. Mr. J. B. Farth, M.P., appeared in support of the application, and stated that the trustees of the hall applied for this licence under peculiar circumstances. The hall was built some time ago, at the cost of £100,000, and was used chiefly for the purposes of the Congregational Union; but the employees of Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., occasionally resorted to it, and it was deemed expedient to give them the privilege of having musical entertainments there.—The Bench unanimously granted the application.—A new application was made for a music licence for the Rising Sun, Cloth Fair, Smithfield. Mr. T. Beard supported the application, which was refused.

CONVICTS' GRATUITIES.—At Southwark, on Friday, soon after his worship had taken his seat on the bench, a poor but decent-looking man, who gave the name of John Wilson, applied for assistance, as he was almost starved and in great distress, owing to the nonpayment of a gratuity due to him by the prison authorities. On March 5, 1873, he was convicted at the Surrey Sessions for felony and sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude. On the 5th of the present month he was liberated with a ticket of leave, and the sum of 10s. was given to him, with an order to receive 2s. due to him as a gratuity. The 10s. he used to buy a weekly beer, but as he was unable to obtain work, he required the gratuity and applied for it at the station-house where he reported himself and at the Convict Office, and was told that he could not have it for some days. The inspector on duty informed his worship that he understood the rule to be that convicts to whom gratuities were due were paid 28 days after they were liberated. Mr. Bridge observed that it appeared a long time to keep such persons out of money due to them.—Applicant said if he had the money he could purchase tools and go to work or go to sea.—Mr. Bridge advised the inspector to report the circumstances to the authorities, so that some alteration may be made in paying these gratuities. At the same time, he granted 10s. from the poor box to the applicant for his present wants.

## MONETARY &amp; COMMERCIAL.

## CITY, Saturday Afternoon.

The money market has shown more firmness owing to the continued weakness of the American and Continental Exchanges. There is, however, no pressure. Three months bills have been taken at 44, and four and six months 4 per cent. Day to day loans on Consols are arranged at 34 to 34 per cent.

£50,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank for Lisbon. Since the weekly return was made up the Bank of England has lost upon balance £240,000.

The amount of "calls" falling due during November is £251,673.

Stock Exchange business has been extremely quiet during the day, and the absence of dealings has had the usual effect of causing occasional exhibitions of weakness. The movements being, however, of slight importance. Consols have been without change. In English railways little or nothing has been done. London and Tilbury stock is flat at 152 to 156. Great Northern and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire issues are firm, but all other stocks are weak, the movements notwithstanding, as a rule, exceeding 1 to 1 per cent.

Canadian railways have been steadier on revised reports of an early termination of the war of rates. In the American railway market there has been very little done, but what few changes have taken place have been adverse.

Foreign bonds were steady during the greater part of the day, but on the receipt of weaker prices from Paris the market became less strong. Egyptian, Turkish, Italian, French, and United States stocks were firm, but Spanish weak. A rally took place in Imperial Ottoman Bank shares, otherwise miscellaneous securities were without any special change.

Annexed is a List of after official hours' (2.30 p.m.) prices:—

Consols for Money, 3 per Cent., 104-4, 102, 5.  
New South Wales, 5 per Cent., 104-4, 102, 5.  
1894-5-6, 105, 10.  
New Zealand Consolidated 5 per Cent., 101, 2-3.  
South Australian, 5 per Cent., 101-20, 112, 11.  
Victoria, 5 per Cent., 102-5, 102, 6.

## RAILWAYS.

London and North-Western, 104, 1.  
Great Eastern, 72, 1.  
Great North of Scotland, 60, 2.  
Great Northern, 152, 9.  
London and Tilbury, 152, 9.  
London and York, 112, 2.  
London and Chatham, and Dover, 104, 1.  
London and North-Western, 104, 1.  
London and South-Western, 104, 1.  
Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 104, 1.  
Midland, 104, 1.  
Metropolitan, 104, 1.  
North British, 104, 1.  
North Eastern, 104, 1.  
North Staffordshire, 104, 1.  
Rhymney, 104, 1.  
South Eastern, 104, 1.  
Trent Valley, 104, 1.

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## OMNIBUS.

I have reason to believe that Ministers have decided upon calling Parliament together for a short session early next month; and that the Houses will be prorogued before Christmas. It is the state of affairs in Ireland that has brought about this resolution on the part of the Cabinet.

I hear from America that the Holland torpedo-boat, about which there was so much excitement a short time ago, is missing, notwithstanding the orders given to the American officials not to lose sight of her. It is suggested that she was shipped on board a barque which was mysteriously hanging about the Long Island coast not long before. Can this have any connection with the despatch of the Penelope to Ireland?

What is the meaning of the fresh loan for the London School Board? The Chairman is profoundly convinced that the Board exercises a strict economy, but somehow I don't share his convictions. Do you?

Mr. Parnell evidently means to keep on hammering away. He wishes, according to one of his many interviewers, to obtain leave from the Governor of Kilmallock Gaol to work in the carpenter's shop. He was always fond, he says, of carpenter's work—especially, I should say, of the chiselling.

That learned professor, Mr. Goldwin Smith, is currently believed to have cultivated a somewhat less irreconcilable form of radicalism since Lord Beaconsfield has been no longer to the fore to poke fun at him and "the philosophers." Now that the Prince of Wales owns to having read his last letter to the papers, and has spoken of him as an old friend, it would hardly surprise me to learn that he meditates desertion from the Radical ranks altogether.

Lord Derby manifestly does not like the company to which his secession introduced him, and is making tracks back again. His lordship, I fancy, would hurry up, if he knew that Mr. Goldwin Smith was after him.

What sense is there in getting a big landlord and frommaster like Lord Granville to be president of such a body as the Shropshire Tenant Farmers' Association? Anything which links class to class is no doubt a good thing in itself, but just now we want of all things to hear the tenant-farmer speak his mind freely, without fear, favour, or affection, and he certainly will not do so with a Whig lord in the chair. Trades' Unions do not ask the biggest boss among the employers of their members to preside at their meetings.

The daily papers of Tuesday last announced that the regiment now designated the Second Battalion of the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, but what was, until the recent senseless change of names in the army, known as the 52nd Regiment, left Chatham for Ireland the previous evening, and that its strength was 12 officers and 400 rank and file.

How is this? According to the Army List each and every battalion of the line now numbers on its commissionable ranks two Lieutenant-Colonels, four Majors, five Captains, 15 subalterns, and one Quarter-master; total 27 officers. Moreover the strength of a regiment on home service, is upwards of 600 men. Is this extraordinary falling off the result of Mr. Childers' Army Reorganisation? More than half the officers, and more than a third of the men being absent, is a state of affairs which needs explanation.

At a meeting of Irishmen held at Liverpool on Tuesday last, Mr. O'Donnell, M.P. for Dungarvon is reported to have called the Premier "William Judas Gladstone." Did the honourable gentleman intend this for wit? We would further ask him whether he still continues to write leaders for a well-known, very fashionable, and exceedingly Conservative London daily; and if so, how he reconciles his political deeds and words with the reception of money from a journal far more anti-Parnellite than the Prime Minister is or ever has been?

Private letters from Rome state that the Pope, the Cardinals, and all devout Catholics in the Eternal City, laymen as well as priests, are greatly scandalised at the speeches of some of the Irish Catholic clergy, who have lately been advocating certain social doctrines which are quite as revolutionary as those of the French Communists. It is said that Leo XIII. will shortly address a letter of remonstrance on the subject to the Irish Catholic bishops.

It is expected that Madame Patti, who embarks on Saturday afternoon for New York, will net something like £20,000 by her three months' tour in the United States.

How is it, and since when, that the police allow cabs touting for fares—"crawlers" as they are called—to wander about the streets as they like? There is—or at any rate there was not long ago—a regulation by which cabs, when not hired, had to remain on one or other of the cab ranks. But now they are allowed—or they do so without being allowed—to wander about the streets, and are a greater nuisance at the different crossings than even the railway vans; and that is saying a good deal.

Nor is this the worst. Every one experienced in the dangers of the London streets knows that a vehicle going along at a foot's pace hinders more people and is the cause of more accidents than one that is driven in the most reckless manner possible. Let any one attempt to cross Piccadilly, at the top of St. James's-street, or the Strand, at the foot of Wellington-street, and they will at once see the truth of this. The policemen themselves say that the crowded crossings in the London streets have been tenfold more dangerous since "crawlers" were allowed to go and come as they liked. Less than a week ago no fewer than forty-seven of these wandering conveyances, all going at a foot pace, were counted between Piccadilly-circus and the bottom of Bond-street.

Did you read the speech of that Basuto "forest-born Demosthenes," George Mosheh? Since the days of Galgacus, whose denunciations of imperial Rome are reported by Tacitus, no such reproof to civilisation has ever been administered by a savage chieftain. No Englishman can read it without a blush for his country, but those who protested in vain against the policy pursued by the present Government in South Africa are at least spared the double shame that must tingle in the cheeks of every supporter of Mr. Gladstone who is not dead to all feelings of patriotism and honour.

YEU.

## THE THEATRES.

## GAIETY.

A few years ago a resolute and successful attempt was made to force upon the English language the strange combination of words "comedy-drama." In common with many others I vainly asked, is not every comedy of necessity a drama? The need for sub-division was too urgent to be met by any form of question or protest, and the phrase found its way into the language. Fortunately the victors were content with the glory of their triumph, and the term, after a time, dropped out of use.

In place of comedy-drama, we are now menaced with a still more objectionable combination. Mr. Burnand's new whimsicality at the Gaiety is announced as a burlesque-drama. The definition is absolutely without meaning. A piece may in a zealous but superfluous attempt to distinguish it from such lyrical burlesques or travesties as were supplied in France by Scarron, and in England by Cotton, be called a dramatic burlesque. When, however, the word drama is joined to a word like comedy or burlesque, it either means that an interest stronger and more dramatic than ordinarily belongs to comedy or burlesque is introduced, or it means nothing. As the new version of "Whittington and his Cat" differs from previous pieces of its kind no wise except in being in acts instead of in scenes, the name in the present case means nothing. "What's in a name?" has been asked by Juliet, and the world since the time the question was put has repeated it with a persistence and a seriousness of questioning that might well perplex the first propounder. In the present case the query seems natural enough. What-ever description or qualification is assigned Mr. Burnand's new piece, nothing detracts from nor adds to its power to amuse. Molière put the case exactly when he said, "Tout genre est bon moins le genre ennuyeux." Any species of play will do except the wearisome. In that category Mr. Burnand's work will not be classed, and it may accordingly claim acceptance. Next, perhaps, to "Cinderella," "Aladdin," and "The Forty Thieves," the legend of "Whittington and his Cat" has been upon the stage the most popular of all the stories in which childhood and manhood are united. Some scores of different versions of the legend must have been seen in London alone. So early as the first year of the reign of James I. a play on the subject of Whittington found its way on to the stage, and Christmas has seldom appeared during recent years without bringing with it some form of adaptation of the familiar story. No attempt has been made by Mr. Burnand to depart from the received views of Whittington. A stickler for authority, Mr. Burnand has adhered rigidly to what has been accepted concerning Whittington, and has presented nothing but what may almost claim the respect due to history. Such innovation as he has introduced consists in the comic business he has added.

Of the three acts in which the future of Whittington is shown, the first is the most bustling. This shows a street in Old London, in the Ward of Chepe. Here Whittington is seen in abject dread of the consequences brought upon him by the anger of Elizabeth, the cook, at the misdeeds of his cat. Not all his love for Alice Fitzwarren, the daughter of his employer, nor the fears of Lord Belgrave, the suitor chosen her by her father, can keep him at home. He departs accordingly for Highgate, where a divine vision of Alice visits his slumbers, and condescends even to dance with him a ghostly polka. At the bidding of the bells he turns back and embarks with his cat on board a Dutch bark, under the control of a sinister captain, one Mynheer Van der Skuttele. After undergoing storm and shipwreck, and escaping from many murderous attempts of the captain, who for some reason is his deadly foe, Whittington arrives in Morocco, where he is joined by Alice, with her father and her suitor. Some Moorish revels of a sufficiently brilliant character are witnessed, and some rather promiscuous wooing is attempted; and Whittington then, with the fortune gained him by his cat, sets sail for London. Once more in the Chepe, he espouses the fair Alice, and is elected Lord Mayor. After a view of the Lord Mayor's procession, shown by means of a panorama, and introducing all the notabilities of modern London, including Mr. Gladstone, with a third-class ticket from Leeds; and Sir John Bennett, in height and lankness; and Sir John Bennett, the curtain falls upon Dick at the climax of prosperity. A clever performance of this whimsicality is presented by the Gaiety troupe. Miss Farrer is delightful in the part of Fitzwarren; Miss Kate Vaughan is a most fascinating Alice; Mr. T. Squire plays with humour the part of Fitzwarren; and Mr. Boyce as the Dutchman is comically truculent. A little more familiarity with the roles they play will place the actors more at their ease, and a more pointed and accurate delivery of Mr. Burnand's lines will be a decided advantage to the audience. So bright and animated a tableau is, however, presented. So gay and beautiful are the dresses, and so telling is the music selected or written by Herr Meyer Lutz, the whole goes with amazing spirit. Mr. Fawcett's comediotta of "Bubbles," and the musical trifle, "A Pair of Them," form the opening portion of the entertainment.

## ROYALTY.

Miss Lydia Thompson has reappeared at the Royalty Theatre, resuming the part of Mrs. Smylie in Tom Taylor's comediotta "Nine Pointers." For three years the clever and popular actress has been in retirement, and her reappearance is a matter for general congratulation. Her vivacity and charm of style are seen to much advantage in the part of the charming widow who converts into a suitor the sturdy landlord visiting her house with purposes of eviction. The victim of her wiles is well played by Mr. Everill, and other members of the company support adequately the remaining characters. "Out of the Hunt" has now undergone, much to its advantage, a system of close compression.

A new and original opera by Herr Meyer Lutz is announced for the afternoon of November the 5th at the Gaiety Theatre, of which he is the conductor. The subject is drawn from Douglas Jerrold's famous nautical drama, and the title of the work is to be "All in the Downs."

A few changes, principally revivals are announced from Paris. "Monte Cristo," a drama drawn from the popular romance of Alexandre Dumas, has been revived at the Gaiety Theatre with M. Dumaine as Edmond Dantes. The piece when first played on the 3rd February, 1848, took two evenings in representation. It was shortened on its revival at the Gaiety in 1866. M. Dumaine's performance has won high applause. M. Talien is L'Abbé Faria. Performances of the innkeeper, Cadorensse, by M. Noël, and of Carconte, by Mme. Honorine, who presented a picture of unmistakable repulsiveness, have won high commendation.

Mdlle. Jeanne Granier, whose performances in operetta won her high popularity in London, has played Richelieu at the Gymnase, in "Les Premières Armes de Richelieu," a one act comedy of MM. Bayard and Dumasoir. In this character, once a favourite with Déjazet, the delightful actress has obtained a complete triumph. A new comediotta by Mr. W. Busnach, entitled "La Soucoupe," has been produced at the same theatre.

A telegram has been received from America by Mr. Bruce, informing him of the triumphant reception of "The Colonel" on its first production.

## DORIMONT.

COFFEE AND EATING HOUSE KEEPERS' BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—On Tuesday evening a special meeting of this association took place at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street, the object being to consider a proposed amendment of the rules, with the view of extending the benevolent purposes of the association. Mr. Towell presided. The entire rules and regulations of the association were taken into consideration, and the following principal amendments were agreed to: (a) Elected pensioners to be paid according to the following scale per annum—(a) Pensioners qualified by five years' but under ten years' subscription, males £20, females £18; (b) Pensioners qualified by ten years' but under fifteen years' subscription, males £25, females £20; (c) Pensioners qualified by fifteen years and upwards, males £29, females £25. The managing committee was empowered to grant to distressed persons of the trade, widows, orphans, or families, such benevolent relief as they might deem the circumstances of the case to need and the state of the funds to allow. Other amendments of a minor nature were made in the rules.

## MUSIC.

The great event of next season, from a musical point of view, will unquestionably be the production at Her Majesty's Theatre of Wagner's celebrated tetralogy, "Der Ring des Nibelungen." The preliminary arrangements are so far completed that there is now very little likelihood of the affair falling through, and, if all be well, next May will see the first performance in England of a work that has, no matter what its precise merits in a purely artistic sense, at least the right to be classified amongst the colossal achievements of art. My own opinion is that it comes here too soon. English audiences are not yet ripe for the latest phase of Wagner's genius. They would never have gone to the Albert Hall as they did but for curiosity to see the famous composer in propria persona, and even then the excerpts from the "Ring des Nibelungen" were sparingly and carefully selected, lest they should frighten away our uneducated public altogether.

The real question is whether the success in this country of "Lohengrin," "Tannhauser," "Der Fliegende Holländer," and some of Wagner's instrumental compositions, is in itself sufficient to justify a belief that "Der Ring des Nibelungen" will attract the large audiences necessary to make such a big enterprise as this pay. As I said last week, about the performances of German opera at Drury Lane, there is quite enough of the Teutonic element, wealthy and otherwise, in London to ensure an enthusiastic reception for any work by the Bayreuth master. But I doubt whether there are Germans enough to pay for their seats and produce the same amount of applause at the whole series of performances. Thus, either curiosity may be roused to such a pitch that English audiences will go and neither understand or applaud; or else Germans and Wagnerian enthusiasts will go and secure a magnificent artistic success without half filling the theatre. In any case, it seems as though a very risky experiment were about to be tried, and it will be extremely interesting to watch the progress of the undertaking.

To those who remember that "Der Ring des Nibelungen" takes four nights to perform, and that each representation occupies the same length of time as an ordinary grand opera, it will not sound exaggerated if I describe this "show" as Yankee-like in its immensity. The elaborate mise-en-scène used at Bayreuth will be lent for the occasion—a concession that must have cost Herr Wagner no little self-denial—and to transfer this to Her Majesty will be a matter of extreme difficulty. The troupe will be very strong, and include some of the artists who have made their chief reputation by their delineation of the characters they are coming here to assume. Herr Neumann is the guiding star of the enterprise, while the conductor will be Herr Seidl. Herr Richter in the latter position would sound better; but he will be busy on a Wagnerian expedition of his own at Drury Lane.

By the way, Herr Richter was to arrive at Charing-cross on Thursday night, to conduct his two concerts, the first of which takes place at St. James's Hall on Monday night. Some of the orchestra expressed a desire to meet the great man and give him a cordial reception; so Herr Franke sent round a post-card to each, notifying the time of his arrival, and an enthusiastic reception at the railway station was the result.

The Norwich Festival was, on the whole, an immense success, alike from an artistic and a pecuniary point of view. Over 1,500 more tickets were sold than in 1878, and there will be a substantial surplus this time for distribution among the medical charities. I mentioned last week the distinguished reception accorded to Mr. Cowen's new cantata, "St. Ursula." The other novelties were hardly less successful. Mr. J. F. Barnett's symphonic poem, "The Harvest Festival," will certainly become popular with amateur orchestral societies, and Mr. Thomas's choral ode, "The Sun Worshippers," is pretty sure to be heard of again. The Norwich choir began the week better than they ended it. They worked hard enough, and in some instances did remarkably well; but the voices are not evenly balanced, and evidently it is high time that a few of the choristers were superannuated. On the other hand, the orchestra was probably the best that has ever played at a Norwich Festival. Mr. Randegger revealed unsuspected excellence as a choral conductor, and proved an admirable successor to Sir Julius Benedict.

Some humorous remarks have been made at the expense of the Mayor of Norwich, whose vagaries during the Festival when he desired the repetition of any particular piece were decidedly funny. His worship, albeit he attended and religiously sat out every one of the concerts, seemed to know very little about music, and was extremely uncertain as to the best moment when to request an encore. There appeared to be no understanding either between the Mayor and the conductor on the subject, and more than once the latter had proceeded with a few bars of the next number, when he suddenly discovered, to his mingled annoyance and horror, that the municipal head of Norwich was on his legs and waving his programme frantically to the orchestra in a vain endeavour to obtain the desired encore. Encores are always a nuisance, but they are so in a very enhanced degree when demanded in this extraordinary fashion.

Mrs. Osgood was to be the heroine of a very charming fête at the Marlborough Rooms, Regent-street, on Thursday night. This being the eve of her departure for America (where the gifted vocalist intends making a twelve month's tour), a number of her friends formed a committee for the purpose of offering her a farewell reception, which was to take the form of a musical conversation. A large number of invitations were issued, and doubtless hearty wishes were expressed for the "prosperous voyage and speedy return" of a lady who has made for herself an unusually extended circle of friends and admirers during her sojourn in this country.

The winter concert season will soon be in full swing. The Monday "Pops" commence on the 31st inst., when Mdlle. Janotha, M.M. Strauss, L. Ries, Zerbini, Piatti, and Edward Lloyd will be the artists of the evening. The Royal Albert Hall Choral Society inaugurates its season on November 2, with Handel's "Judas Maccabæus," a new feature in the orchestra being the assistance of the band of the Coldstream Guards. The Sacred Harmonic Society gives the first concert of its fiftieth season on November 11, the work set down for performance being the same as that chosen by its younger rival. The Sacred Harmonic concerts will again be given in St. James's Hall. In addition to these regular institutions, we shall have the two Richter concerts already alluded to, the repetition of Berlioz's "Fant" on the 6th proximo, besides the London Balled Concerts, and doubtless a large number of smaller undertakings.

Madame Adelina Patti and Mrs. Osgood were both to leave for New York in the Servia on Saturday. Madame Patti's original terms were to remain eight months in the United States, and sing at 200 concerts, receiving £100 per concert, or £20,000 for the whole tour. I do not think the diva goes out precisely on these terms, but I should not be surprised if she is ultimately content to cry quits with less than £20,000 for eight months' work.

## COUNTERPOINT.

THE HYDE-PARK MEETING.—It is proposed to hold a meeting in Hyde-park on Sunday next to protest against the arrest of Mr. Parnell and his companions, and to denounce the Government for its present coercive policy. The assemblage will be more extensive than any previous Hyde-park "demonstration," not perhaps excepting that of the Reformers in 1866, when the railings of the park were torn down. At the Magazine, close to the receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society, there will be kept in reserve about 500 constables, under the command of Chief Superintendent Gernon, and a proportionate number of inspectors; while at all the police-stations close to the park a number of men will be in attendance from two o'clock until the close of the day, to aid, should there be necessity for it, in the repression of disorder. Along the route of the procession, so far as the West-end is concerned, there will be stationed bodies of police to preserve order and protect person and property. Although a large number of members of the Catholic Total Abstinence League of the Cross, being Irish, will take part in the proceedings, no emblem or flag of the League will be permitted to be displayed.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

The fund for Mrs. Garfield now amounts to 360,945 dollars.

There has been a heavy fall of snow in Switzerland and the Tyrol.

Twenty-four Mormon missionaries sailed from New York for Liverpool on Tuesday.

The Viceroy telegraphs from Simla that all is quiet at Candahar, and that the Amer is doing his best to restore confidence.

A great fire took place on Monday in the Arab quarter of Port Said. Sixty houses were burnt, and 400 Arabs rendered destitute.

Intelligence from Mexico to the 8th instant states that seven deaths had occurred from cholera during the first week of the month.

The eldest son of Prince Hohenlohe, German Ambassador at Paris, has become engaged to the eldest daughter of Prince Ypsilanti.

The Belgian expedition, conducted by Mr. Rogers, has sailed with a party of 135 natives, in order to join Mr. H. M. Stanley on the Congo.

A despatch from Mexico states that the relations between Mexico and Guatemala have become strained, owing to a boundary dispute.

The report is repeated that the interview between King Humbert and the Emperor of Austria will take place during the first fortnight of November.

It is stated that Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador to France, has visited St. Petersburg in connection with the negotiations relating to extradition treaties.

A treaty of commerce with Russia is being negotiated on the principle of the one recently concluded with the United States of America.

A telegram received from Aden states that not a single case of cholera has occurred there during the last three weeks.

A bazaar has been held at Baden-Baden in aid of the building loan fund of the English Church. The Empress of Germany and the Grand Duchess of Baden were present.

The committee appointed to consider the feasibility of holding a world's fair have decided in favour of the project, provided that a sum of 5,000,000 dollars can be raised.

The Government of Natal has admitted its liability to the extent of £27,251 2s. 1d. on account of native levies raised for service during the South African campaigns of 1878-79.

The long-talked-of visit of King Humbert to the Emperor of Austria is finally arranged. It will take place in the first fortnight of November, somewhere across the Austrian frontier.

Tuesday, which was also the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig, the German Crown Prince entered his 50th year, and the occasion was observed with even more than the usual loyalty.

The Madras papers state that the Government of India is taking active steps to procure the remission of what is considered the useless quarantine imposed on steamers reaching Suva via Aden.

A telegram in the Daily News states that affairs in Zululand are unsettled. It seems doubtful if any good result can be obtained except by placing European magistrates in the country.

Advices received from Chicago state that both passenger and freight rates upon the principal American lines continue extremely low. Passengers can go from Chicago to New York for five dollars.

The American papers announce the death of the Hon. George Gilman, of Concord, United States, at the age of 68 years. Mr. Gilman was very prominently associated with the abolition movement.

Sunday's ceremony in St. Peter's has given offence alike to the Liberals and to many Catholics, mainly by the Pope devoting the noblest basilica of the Catholic world to the use of a noisy political gathering.

The Meininger actors, now at Posh, will shortly reach their 1,000th performance in foreign theatres, the first being at Berlin in May, 1874, and the Duke will present each of them with a commemorative medal.

According to a Milanese journal, the prefect of one of the first cities in Italy, a rich landowner, has obliged his field labourers to wear an iron muzzle during the grape harvest, to prevent them from tasting a few bunches.

The Madrid Government has decided to send out immediately as Governor of Cuba Lieutenant-General Prændergast. Matters were getting so complicated in Havana, and the actual Governor is so unpopular, that he has been recalled.

A few nights ago the roadside guard, near the Ponte del Mella, between Brescia and Milan, found a number of large stones placed upon the rails along a distance of 12 metres, and an hour later he discovered one of the parapet stones of the bridge laid across the line. The perpetrator is unknown.

The yields of the principal crops in Manitoba this year have been—Wheat, 3,458,475 bushels, an average of 23 bushels an acre; oats, 3,521,770 bushels, average 50 bushels an acre; barley, 500,560 bushels, average 40 bushels an acre. Potatoes have also been productive, the average being about 300 bushels an acre.

Two missionaries, Mr. H. Soltau and Mr. J. W. Stevenson, who have recently completed a journey of 2,900 miles in China, report that about three-fourths of the land under cultivation in some districts through which they passed was devoted to the growth of opium, and that all the fresh clearings on the hills were about to be utilised in the same way.

A mysterious crime has been committed at Imola, Italy. Count Faella has been arrested for the wilful murder of a well-known priest named Don Virgilio Costa. Until within the last few days the evidence against Faella has been weak, and he has constantly asserted his innocence, but since then the body of Don Virgilio has been found in a well situated in the garden of the accused.

The political trial of the printers and publishers of the revolutionary paper, the Black Division, was brought to an end at St. Petersburg, after occupying the Court a day and a half. Mary Krilova, who edited the publication, and her two accomplices, Fiankoff and Tselenko, Frikhodko, were sentenced to reside in the Siberian provinces of Tobolsk and Irkutsk; and Perepletchikoff, the dupe more or less of the other three, was sent to prison for four months.

## MR. GLADSTONE'S AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

SIR,—I have read the letter from Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd to Mr. Gladstone, in which he quotes from reports of Mr. Gladstone's speech at Leeds, and as one of the many thousands who have read that speech and could not understand it, or know that there was error somewhere, may I ask you to insert this letter that either the error may be corrected or the source of the statistics be given. Mr. Gladstone estimated the agricultural loss by bad harvests in 1873-79 and 1880 at £120,000,000, but suggested that £20,000,000 was gained by ease of harvest and cheapness of labour. Now, were all his figures so erroneous? for the following facts will show that the expense of the harvests named were higher than the average. In 1873 my harvest cost to cut and get in 24s 2d. 4d. In 1879 23s 16d. 3d. In 1880 I paid more than double for cutting alone than I paid per acre for cutting and carting the season, but I cannot find the total; for in 1881 I paid £23 18s. 3d. 1880 was the highest I ever paid, and the worst yield, the most straw and least corn. The above figures do not include extra work in untying and retying of corn, but are the prices paid for harvesting people, and are all piecework. My machine cut all this year, and hardly any last. My stack-yard would not hold any corn last year, and this is not nearly full, yet my corn is better. Mr. Gladstone is so far wrong in this that for the future I shall always doubt his statistics. As a statesman I have ever admired him, but as a public agitator he falls from his high position, and his tactics of building his greatness on the foundation of others' weakness are bad indeed; for though "two negatives make an affirmative," two wrongs do not make a right. His Tory asked but Liberal gives Malt-tax boon is, and always was, intended to be a left-handed blessing to the farmer. The privilege of brewing free of duty is liberally given to a class—small ratepayers—who have neither the wish nor convenience to avail themselves of it. The farmer has foreign malt—lighter carriage and less freight—to contend against now instead of foreign barley.—Yours, &c.,

A CONVICTED LIBERAL FARMER.



## PARISIAN THUNDER AND SMALL BEER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS.

In my last letter I mentioned the name of that Daniel Wilson who introduced the gas into Paris, and whose son is busy marrying the President's daughter. Well, I was right enough, but I am reminded that the gas introduced by Wilson was not absolutely the first that was burnt in Paris. The new method of lighting, which, thank Heaven, is now the old one, and, it is to be hoped, will soon become the obsolete one—had already been adopted in most of the capitals of the Old World and the New before we, in this supreme focus of civilisation, had thought fit to discard our antiquated lanterns and oil lamps and reflectors. But if our civil and municipal government is always behindhand in matters of the kind, our theatres, at all events, have always been sufficiently go-ahead. It was the Opera which really started the manufacture of gas. It was at No. 6, Rue Richer, that a bit of unoccupied ground was found for the first gasometer ever started here, and the gas produced was employed solely for lighting the Opera. Of course the municipality soon followed suit, and the Opera was only too glad to wash its hands of the dirty and expensive business, but the bit of land still belonged to the Opera, and on the site of the gas works was erected a magazine for holding its stage scenery and larger theatrical "properties."

I recall this little bit of history because I assisted recently at a soirée which took place probably immediately over the spot once occupied by the defunct gas furnaces. If you ever indulged in the minor immoralities of cigars and opera-haunting, I may perhaps venture to ask whether you remember the smoking-room at the Grand Opera? At all events, you remember the left wing of M. Garnier's huge Imperial Opera House, which no Republic on any pattern can ever make look un-imperial, with its rotunda on the right of the Rue Scribe, and in this left wing was a long gallery which M. Garnier had consecrated—I was going to say to tobacco, but that would be singularly inaccurate—to the fumes exhaled by what my fastidious friend Jules accepts as cigars.

A new use, however, has been found for the gallery. Somewhere or other up in the inaccessible sky-parlours of the Opera, among the tiring-rooms and garrets of the innumerable furnishers of opera requisites and appliances, boot and shoe providers, hairdressers, and what-not, the directors of the Opera kept, or rather secreted, a curiously interesting theatrical museum and library. Nobody ever went to see them. They were lost in the clouds, and so true is it that the invisible comes to the same thing as the non-existent, that hardly anybody not actually connected with the Opera ever dreamed of the treasures concealed under its rafters. Some little time back a happy thought struck M. Garnier. Why not reform the cigars altogether, and turn the smoking-room into a museum? This is what has now been accomplished, thanks mainly to M. Garnier, the architect, M. Nittier, the "archivist," and M. Lajarte, the librarian. There is a great deal to be done, I hear, before the permanent arrangements will be complete, but a hap-hazard visitor does not see where the want of completion comes in, and what was on view at the soirée would have been really interesting, even to a museum-hater like myself, if my attention had not been drawn away to an all-absorbing subject to which I will return directly. In every window is a glass case, the sarcophagus of some priceless musical autograph. Here is the original score of Gluck's "Enchanted Tree," of Cherubini's "Ali-Baba," of Rossini's "Moses." Here is a sample of Auber's little delicate pin-head dottings alongside of the heroic blots representing an air from Richard Wagner's "Tannhäuser." Lully and Rameau, Haydn and Méhul, Adolphe Adam and Félicien David, Mendelssohn and Meyerbeer, Gounod and Ambroise Thomas are all represented here, and critical eyes pretend to see something of the character of the music in the musical handwriting of every master. Opposite the windows are a number of busts in bronze, terra-cotta, and marble, among which is one of that Cérto who rhymed to "fairly too" in the days of the late lamented Albert Smith. Pictures, of course, in plenty; but even more interesting than the pictures or models or drop-scenes, are the old play bills on the walls which record the gay doings of the Bourgogne and Marais in the days of the Grand Monarque, Louis XIV. The light by which everything was seen, by a strange coincidence, was the electric light, and whatever crimes and sins may be laid to the charge of the Opera, an institution which has been the first to adopt both gas and electricity, has at least tended to promote light, if it has not disseminated sweetness.

But, as I say, I did not properly examine anything. I was preoccupied with an all-absorbing thought, and I found that all I spoke to or who spoke to me were in precisely the same plight. It was Blowitz. Everybody was bursting with Blowitz. Blowitz was the only topic. "Is there any manuscript here of Beethoven?" I once succeeded in intercepting. "Beethoven?" was my reply—"his name is not Beethoven, it is Blowitz." I see you across the Channel have been laughing at Blowitz, but you can have no notion how that short, round, unhappy Times correspondent has been laughed at here. Paris has come back like a giant refreshed from the country and sea-side, as if expressly to burst into inextinguishable laughter over this new arbiter of European destinies. The king of gods and men, as learned Thebans do report, was known by many names in different countries: he was Zeus in Greece, Jupiter throughout the Roman Empire, and, if the history books of my youth are to be trusted, Thor in the German lands beyond. The modern Thunderer, like his prototype, has many names, and his name in Paris to-day is Blowitz. Mr. Shandy's theory of names has vindicated itself. Anything more colorfully comic than the notion of poor, dear, fat and fiery little Blowitz acting the part of Wall to Prince Bismarck's Pyramus and M. Gambetta's Thisbe has never yet been conceived by human genius. The number of the Times, in which the omniscient Blowitz reveals his reasons for bringing and for not bringing together the two great representatives of Germany and France will hereafter be worth its weight in gold. It is a revelation—not, indeed, of the secrets of history, but of Blowitz—which flings for ever into the shade all the autobiographical records of Montaigne or Rousseau, or any other writer who ever set or rowed in cold blood to paint his own portrait. We know Blowitz henceforward as we know no other character in history.

Here am I writing about the museum of the Opera and poor Triumphant Blowitz as if there were nothing of any importance besides. It is just our way here. I suppose in Paris we are always more or less dancing on a volcano, and perhaps just now rather more than less. I seem to have felt it rather hot about my feet several times during the last week. It has been suggested that the creation of a Ministry of Public Deception—the minister probably without a portfolio—might

be of assistance to the Government about to be hatched. I have been explaining to my friends here that ever since Mr. Gladstone came into power, you in England have enjoyed the blessings of such a Ministry, but that owing to several untoward circumstances it has not worked quite satisfactorily in practice.

You will probably have heard of the pretty little duel between the editor of the *Triboulet*, Mr. Hadden Hickey, and the editor of the *Étoile Française*, whom I do not name, for fear you should confound him with a much bigger man of letters of the same cognomen. Mr. Hickey spitted his man a little, but not in such a manner as to interfere with the twinkling of the little star to which he lends his light. Both duelling and suicide seem to be on the increase, the number of French men and women who find life not worth living having multiplied by no less than 78 per cent. during the last thirty years. By next week the political fog will perhaps have lifted a little, and we shall see where we are. It strikes me we shall find that the camps of more than one or two groups have been opportunely shifted during the fog, through which, not being Blowitz, I do not profess to have distinguished all the various manoeuvres.

## TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

On Wednesday morning Sir John Humphreys, coroner for East Middlesex, opened an inquiry at the Hope Tavern, Banner-street, St. Luke's, into the circumstances attending the deaths of Catherine and Edward Newman, aged four and three years respectively, lately residing at No. 7, French-alley, who perished in a fire which broke out on those premises on the 17th inst.—Mary Ann Jones, grandmother of the children, said she left the children on the top floor, about twelve o'clock, to go and buy something for dinner. There was a fire in the room but no guard. When she returned she found the room filled with smoke and the children burning.—Jane Julian, who lived in the house, said the previous witness did her best to put out the fire, but could not.—James Morris, fireman, No. 91, attached to Whitecross Station, said they received information that a fire had broken out at No. 7, French-alley. When they attended they found the room where the deceased children were well alight. The fire was extinguished, and the boy was found burned to death on the floor, while the girl was found also dead on the bed. He believed the cause of the outbreak was the children playing with matches.—Dr. Yarrow having deposed that death had resulted from suffocation and burns, a verdict to that effect was in each case immediately returned.

## FOREIGN EXPORT BOUNTIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE."

SIR.—The following letter has been sent by the Workmen's National Committee for the Abolition of Foreign Export Bounties to Professor Fawcett, M.P., and I am desired by my Committee to ask you to insert it in the columns of your excellent newspaper.—Yours very faithfully,

SAMUEL PETERS, Gen. Sec.

TO THE RIGHT HON. HENRY FAWCETT, M.P.  
RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR.—At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Sugar Operatives' Society of Bristol, held on the 15th inst., the topic of discussion was "Free Trade versus Protection."

During the debate it was remarked that it had been notified in the newspapers that you were busily engaged upon a work—which would shortly appear—on this important question.

I am therefore desired by the members of my society to most respectfully bring before your notice the subject of the Foreign Sugar Bounties, a system of aggressive protection now in force by European Governments against British labour. As an example of how the workmen engaged in the home and colonial sugar industry have suffered through this system, I may state that 524 members have during the last six years left this branch of our society through not being able to pay their contributions, and not being able to find employment in their legitimate trade.

I am furthermore desired to most respectfully ask you, right honourable Sir, that you will in your new work treat most exhaustively with the bounty question, as we would like to know your valuable opinion upon a few points of our case.

We are emboldened to place the following points before you for your consideration, believing that you will treat them in their purely economic aspect as a master of political economy and not as a politician.—

1st. Is it not the right of every British citizen who has invested his capital or labour in a legitimate branch of British industry to be defended against foreign protection invading English markets and driving the British competitor away from his trade?

2nd. Is not the bounty system instituted by foreign Governments for the express purpose of developing their own industries at the expense of British industries?

3rd. Would an equivalent intercepting duty placed upon the bounty-fed article alone be in any shape or form protective to the British competitor, or any other competitor that received no bounty, and consequently would pay no duty?

4th. Would such duty raise the price of the commodity above the natural price of production, or above the level of the price which would rule if there was no bounty and no duty?

5th. Is the bounty system of advantage or is it likely to be of permanent advantage to this country, in spite of what injury it may do to the industry it has singled out to attack, and would not an intercepting duty by destroying the advantage of the bounty-aided competitors be an efficacious remedy, and, in addition, best, the Foreign exporter of the British consumer?—I have the honour to be your very humble and obedient servant,

SAMUEL PETERS, Gen. Sec.

To the Workmen's National Committee for the Abolition of the Foreign Bounty System.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FAIR TRADE LEAGUE.

A few days ago Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, chairman of the executive committee of the National Fair Trade League, addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone (which was published in *The People*) in reference to certain statements of a controversial character in regard to Fair Trade advanced by the Premier in his speeches at Leeds. Mr. Lloyd intimated that he would shortly have an opportunity of rebutting "the fallacies and perversion of facts" contained in Mr. Gladstone's argument. One statement challenged was Mr. Gladstone's assertion that the National Fair Trade League is "double-faced," and recommends one thing to farmers and another to manufacturers. Mr. Gladstone has addressed the following reply to Mr. Lloyd:—

"10, Downing-street, Whitehall, Oct. 19, 1881.  
"Sir.—I am directed by Mr. Gladstone, in reply to your letter of the 12th inst., to say that he refrains from any comment as to its tone and language, and that he reserves his liberty of judgment with respect to a body which recommends differential duties and yet disclaims protection; but that if he used the expression attributed to him in your letter (as to which his memory does not with certainty serve him) it was not warranted by the language of the prospectus enclosed by you, nor was it according to his own intention. Mr. Gladstone's intention was to censure the modes of argument adopted by some at least of the members of the political party who associate themselves with the National Fair Trade League in their reasonings. He admits that the prospectus, recommending (as it does) duties on food as well as on manufactures, is perfectly straightforward.—I am your obedient servant,

"J. A. GODLEY.

"S. S. Lloyd, Esq."

A sentence of a month's imprisonment has been passed upon a wagonette proprietor, named Griggs, at the Magistrate Police-court for causing a horse to be worked in harness while in an unfit state.

Richard Corder, 17, was remanded on a charge, on Monday, at Metherell, of murdering his father, a collier. The parties lived at the new mining district of Metherell Vale. At midnight on Saturday deceased was ill-treating his wife. The prisoner, hearing a scream from his mother, picked up a stone, and struck his father under the ear with it. Deceased fell down dead, having sustained a fractured skull.

## FOUND DEAD IN A DUSTBIN.

Inhumanity to a Child.

Mr. S. F. Langham held an inquiry at St. Martin's Vestry-hall on Tuesday, as to the death of Charles Morse, aged 10 years, lately residing at No. 1, Charles-street, St. Martin's-lane, who was found dead in a dustbin at the rear of those buildings on Friday last. The case excited a good deal of interest, the hall being surrounded by a crowd of persons living in the neighbourhood. The allegation was that the parents had for some time past subjected the deceased to systematic ill-usage, and that it was in consequence of their threats that the boy was afraid to return home, seeking shelter in the wretched place where he was found.—Sarah Pope, occupying the parlours in the house of the deceased's parents, deposed that deceased was ill-treated by his relatives. About a fortnight ago the father beat him very severely because he was some on an errand rather longer than he should have been. Deceased had frequently asked witness for food, and she had given him it. The mother intimidated the lad with bad language, and the reason he stayed away from home was that he was so ill-used. That was witness's idea of the matter. She had interfered on his behalf with the parents on more than one occasion. The father had threatened to kill him. Witness told him he should not do so. He said, "Well, if I don't kill him I will throw him out of the window." When the boy was taken out of the dustbin on a previous occasion Mrs. Twist, the woman with whom the father was cohabiting, said, "You young devil; then you have come back again? I was in hopes I should never see you—face again; in a week I'll cook you." Subsequently to that witness heard Mrs. Twist say, "The young devil thinks he does not." Witness had been threatened by the father, who had said, "If you give evidence against me I'll stick you." Mrs. Twist had two daughters, both of whom were general servants. When she went up to take the boy's part she was kept waiting two or three minutes before the door was opened. When she entered the room the boy was under the table.—Thomas Morton Stated, S. E. Block, Peabody-buildings, Bedfordbury, schoolboy, said the deceased was a friend of his, and he was in his company at nine o'clock on Thursday night, when he was sleeping a crossing at St. Martin's place. He said he had not been home all night, and asked permission to sleep in witness's yard. He said he was half-starved, and that his mother had knocked him about shamefully, and had turned him out of doors.—John Clark, labourer, of 7, Feather-court, Drury-lane, stated that at half-past one on Friday he found the deceased in a dust-bin at the back of Charles's buildings, St. Martin's-lane. He had a "tidy bit" of dust over him, and was quite dead. The bin was over six feet high, and witness had taken over a dozen basketfuls of dust out before he came upon the body of the deceased.—Dr. J. B. Baker, house physician at the Charing Cross Hospital, said he was called to see the deceased in the dust-hole. The lungs were congested, but was also the brain. The body fairly nourished, but the stomach was quite empty. The cause of death was suffocation, probably produced by sleeping in a dust-hole.—Richard Sherrick, of White Hart-street, Kennington-park-road, porter, stated that he put a quantity of dust into the bin on Friday morning.—The Coroner said it was quite evident the boy had been brutally treated by his father. He was morally guilty of causing his death; and it was to be regretted that he was not within reach of the criminal law.—The jury then returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and passed a severe censure on the father, whom they considered guilty of gross inhumanity.

## THE PENALTY OF A DRUNKEN FREAK.

Henry Fowler, carrying on business as a tailor in Broad-street, City, and residing in Burrell-road, Hornsey, was on Tuesday charged, at the Worship-street Police-court, with having assaulted James Booth. Mr. Layton (Payne and Layton) appeared on behalf of the North London Railway Company, complainant being a porter in the company's service.—James Booth deposed that on Sept. 28 he was on duty at Haggerston Station, at 6.20 p.m., when the defendant alighted from a train from Broad-street, and asked witness, who had been lighting the gas, where a train, then running in on the other side, was going to. Witness answered him, "To Broad-street." The defendant called him a liar, and caught hold of him by the collar of his jacket. Witness having pushed him off proceeded with the gaslighting. When on the ladder, however, Fowler caught hold of him by the leg and pulled him down, and then, taking him again by the collar, threw him on the platform. The station-master came across, and obtained the defendant's name and address. Defendant, when asked if he wished to cross-examine the witness, said if the porter had not said he (defendant) was the person, he should have thought some one had been using his name and address. His own mind was on a blank on the matter.—Mr. Bushby asked him if he meant that he was drunk and knew nothing of the matter.—Defendant replied that he had been with some friends during the afternoon, but at the time mentioned by the porter he was at his business in Broad-street.—Henry Edwards said he was acting station-master on the day in question, and saw the porter and the defendant struggling, the porter being on the platform. The defendant had been drinking. He wandered about the station for a little while after his name and address had been taken, and then went off in a train to Hornsey.—Defendant said, after this evidence, he must take it for granted that he was the person who did what was stated, but his mind was on a blank on the matter.—Mr. Bushby: "This is an unprovoked assault, committed by a man in a position of life which ought to have insured his having more respect for the law than is usually, perhaps, expected from men of a lower class. I cannot give you the option of a fine, and you will go to prison for fourteen days.—Defendant: Oh, don't do that.—Defendant was removed from the court apparently so surprised at the decision as to be unable to say anything more.—Shortly afterwards Mr. Abbott, solicitor, applied that the magistrate would withdraw his decision and adjourn the case. Fowler had witnesses who would prove that he was at his business place until seven o'clock, though this was said to have taken place at 6.20 o'clock. Mr. Bushby reminded Mr. Abbott that defendant had said he supposed he must be the man, and that his mind was on a blank on the matter. If Mr. Abbott could produce a witness who would swear, at the risk of being prosecuted for perjury, that defendant was not the man, he would adjourn the case.—Mr. Abbott replied that he had witnesses in attendance.—Mr. Bushby refused to alter his decision.—Mr. Abbott then gave notice of appeal.—Mr. Bushby was willing that another tribunal should take the responsibility.—Mr. Abbott tendered two gentlemen, both carrying on business in Old Broad-street, as bail, and they having entered into sureties of £25 each for the defendant to prosecute his appeal, Fowler, who had been locked up in the cells meanwhile, was released.

SWALLOWED UP BY THE SEA.—It is estimated that no less than 41,033 tons of produce, &c., have been swallowed up by the ocean during October 18. Of this total coals figure the largest. The loss of coals is estimated at 20,464 tons, or taking the price of coals at 41 per ton, a money loss of £839,004. The majority of the vessels wrecked have been coal-laden, but general cargoes, including produce of all kinds, as well as stone, bricks, petroleum, herring, tar, and oilcake, figure for 12,557 tons. About 424 tons of salt were lost. Iron manufactures and mineral amounted to 4,312 tons, and timber of various kinds 5,000 tons. Strange to say, very little grain was lost, although this is generally the time for grain-laden vessels.

ANOTHER FATALITY FROM THE GALE.—On Monday Mr. G. Collier opened an inquiry at the Duke of Clarence Tavern, Malmesbury-road, Bow, as to the death of Henry Charles West, aged 9 years, the son of Mr. H. West of 25, Harley-street, Bow. Robert Barnes, postman, said on Friday morning, while the storm was raging, he was in Harley-street looking at a tree which had just been uprooted. The deceased and another boy were playing under a brick wall. Suddenly the wall fell, burying the two boys. A number of persons cleared away the ruins, and the boy who was with the deceased was quickly extricated. But it was upwards of a quarter of an hour before the deceased could be got out, and then life was found to be extinct. Dr. Carman, Bow-road, said the deceased had sustained a severe fracture of the skull, besides being terribly crushed. A verdict of "Accidental death" was recorded.

It is estimated that the pawnbrokers in the United Kingdom—4,372 in number—take in during a single year no fewer than 200 millions of pounds.

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TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT MATTING.

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THE best known and most deservedly approved floor covering, where comfort and durability are primary objects, is

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Since its first introduction by Treloar and Sons nearly forty years ago it has been steadily rising ground in public estimation, and has now found its way into all the markets of the world. The advantages of Cocoa-nut Fibre Matting are too well known to need enumeration. The comfort and softness of a carpet, combined with extraordinary durability, warmth, dryness, and cheapness, are only a few of the prominent characteristics of this valuable floor covering. For some floors and damp rooms it is invaluable. The peculiar qualities of the fibre rendering it a non-absorbent preserve a dryness under the most unfavourable circumstances, unknown to any other material. There are many qualities of Cocoa-nut Fibre Matting, and purchasers in order to form a correct judgment should see these qualities side by side, which they can do by paying a visit to the warehouses of Treloar and Sons, 4, Little Bridge-street, and 69, 70, and 71, Lodgegate-hill.

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TRELOAR'S MATTING, made of the finest yarns.

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TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING, to plan of any size.

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FOR OIL PRESSING.—TRELOAR'S special quality of COCOA-NUT MATTING.

FOR ICE MERCHANTS.—TRELOAR'S special quality of COCOA-NUT MATTING.

FOR FISH MERCHANTS.—TRELOAR'S special quality of COCOA-NUT MATTING.

TRELOAR'S CRIMSON MATTING, as laid at the Royal Albert Hall.

FROM THE ART JOURNAL.—"The TRELOAR COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING AND MATS may claim a place of honour of their own amidst the Art manufactures of the day. The introduction of colour into these mats has been attended with great success, and many of the mats are most artistic in their design and treatment. Mats with monograms, crests, coats of arms, and designs of every description are made to order at short notice."

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TRELOAR'S DOOR-MAT WAREHOUSES, Nos. 69, 70, and 71, Lodgegate-hill.

TRELOAR'S BILLIARD MATS.—Ten varieties always in Stock.

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TRELOAR AND SONS, 69, 70, and 71, Lodgegate-hill, Floor Decorators and Mat Makers, beg to announce an important REDUCTION in the PRICE of LINOLEUM, which they are enabled to offer in consequence of the increasing demand for this remarkable Floorcloth, and in consideration of prompt cash payment.

TRELOAR'S LINOLEUM REDUCED IN PRICE.—2s. 6d. and 3s. 6d. per square yard.

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## LATEST GENERAL NEWS.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan is again in his usual health, and has returned to his military duties.

**LORD MAYOR'S BANQUET.**—Mr. Gladstone has accepted an invitation from the Lord Mayor and the Sheriff to dine with them at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day (Nov. 9); so also have Earl Spencer, Earl Granville, the Marquis of Hartington, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Home Secretary, and Mr. Dodson.

**THE OPIUM TRADE.**—Under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, a meeting was held on Friday at the Mansion House in support of the movement against the opium trade, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal Manning, and Lord Shaftesbury being amongst those who were present. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the trade in India, China, and Burma, and nominating a deputation to wait on the Premier on the subject.

**SHOCKING DEATH ON THE RAILWAY.**—Yesterday, the coroner for Mid-Surrey received information of the shocking death of William Goode, aged 24, of 31, Hartfield-crescent, Wimbledon. The deceased, a labourer, in the employ of the South-Western Railway Company, on Friday morning attempted to mount a ballast train while it was proceeding slowly through Wimbledon Station. Missing his hold, he fell on the rails, and the train passed over him. Death was almost instantaneous. It is said that the platform was "greasy," owing to the dampness of the weather, and that this caused the deceased to slip.

**THE LAND AGITATION IN SCOTLAND.**—The land agitation in Scotland now extended as far as the Lothians. A well-attended meeting of farmers was held on Friday in Haddington Corn Exchange. Mr. Harper Snawdon, who presided, attributed depression to the unprecedented succession of bad seasons, high rents, and, in part, foreign competition. Temporary abatements would not avail; there must be a substantial reduction of rent, say, for five years, or, perhaps, grain rents, in order to stop the bankruptcy of Scotch farmers. It was resolved to advise the farmers to approach the landlords on the subject of the revaluation of holdings. It was also resolved to petition the Government to introduce a Land Bill for Scotland on the lines of the measure drawn up by the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture.

**EXCESSIVE DRINKING.**—Yesterday morning Dr. Diplock held an inquest at 37, Norfolk-terrace, Westbourne-grove, Notting-hill, on the body of Alfred Abraham, a Jew, aged 56, a portmanteau dealer, who died suddenly on the previous day. Rebecca Abraham, the wife of the deceased, said that her husband had lately taken to excessive drinking. On Friday morning, at five o'clock, he awoke her and asked for spirits. She told him she had not any. He then apparently went to sleep, but witness found that her husband was dead. In reply to the coroner, the wife said her husband implored her to get him some brandy, but, as he had been some time in this condition, she did not take much notice of him. The medical evidence showed that death was due to apoplexy, caused by excessive drinking, but the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

**CROYDON RACECOURSE.**—At the Licensing Sessions for the county of Surrey, held on Thursday, an application was made for the renewal and transfer to Messrs. George Totham and George Henry Verrall of the licence granted two years ago for the Croydon Racecourse. The application was opposed on behalf of the churchwardens, parish officers, and Poor-law Guardians of Croydon, and the Local Board of Health. A petition against the licence was also presented by upwards of two hundred ratepayers and inhabitants of the neighbourhood who complained that the races attracted a large crowd of disorderly persons to the locality. After hearing counsel and evidence, the Chairman announced that the licence would be renewed. It was only granted, however, on trial from year to year, and would be taken away if the races were not properly conducted.

**THE DEATH AT STOKES NEWINGTON.**—At Westbury-street, on Friday, two summonses were on the list for hearing, in which two persons named Foote were charged with assaulting their father, Henry Foote. Mr. George, barrister, appeared for the defendants. The names of the parties concerned were not given. In connection with a recent inquest held at Stoke Newington on the body of Henry Foote, who, it was alleged, had died from violence, the funeral of the deceased being suppressed, and the inquest held by direction of the Home Office. Mr. Curran said he appeared to prosecute the persons summoned, sons of the deceased, although the father was dead. He understood that the brother of the deceased was to prosecute. The brother was called in, but said that he did not wish to prosecute. Mr. Bushby said that put an end to the prosecution, for there was no prosecutor. Even if any person had come forward to assume the prosecution he would have had no right to substitute his name in place of the person to whom the summons had been granted. The summons were dismissed.

**BISHOP OF MANCHESTER ON "THE FRUITS OF PHILOSOPHY."**—Mrs. Besant feeling aggrieved at some remarks made by the Bishop of Manchester in a speech denouncing secularism as "breaking down the purity of English family life," asked his lordship to prove his assertion. In his reply, the Bishop remarks:—"I say advisedly on the authority not only of the clergy, but of laymen who mix among the working classes and know their thoughts, that the sanctities of domestic life are not valued by men who adopt the atheistic and secularist hypothesis. A book that has been condemned as utterly immoral in its teachings and tendency, 'The Fruits of Philosophy,'—for which I have with whatever intention you are responsible, still publicly sold in the streets of Manchester, and was not long ago taken by a clergyman in Burnley out of the hands of a young unmarried female Sunday scholar, who was thus taking poison into her nature. In Manchester, not many months since, 47 men were apprehended by the police, engaged in the most detestable practices, and I say distinctly and firmly, that if men's faith in a God and righteousness is destroyed, and they are taught that there is no hereafter and no account to be given of their lives here, these doctrines and their natural and necessary outcome will destroy the moral health of life at its root and make purity an impossible virtue."

**STAGNANT WATER IN CHANCERY.**—On Friday afternoon Mr. George Collier held an inquiry at the Red Lion Tavern, Church-street, Stoke Newington, into the circumstances attending the death of Hugh Cockle, aged 16 years, who was found dead on Tuesday morning in an outhouse at the rear of the premises in the occupation of Mr. Henry Jarrach, the well-known naturalist, at No. 6, Somerset-villas, Lordship-road, Stoke Newington. Mrs. Emily Jarrach, of 6, Somerset-villas, Lordship-road, Stoke Newington, stated that deceased, a Cambridgehire boy, was in her husband's employ, his duty being to look after and feed the birds in the garden. He slept in a house at the bottom of the garden. He had been there six weeks. Although there was a stove in the house, Mr. Jarrach never allowed a fire to be lit in it. A Hindoo servant occupied the house prior to the deceased, and the stove was placed there because the former was not used to such a cold climate as this. Another boy, who was very delicate, slept in the place all through the severe winter of last year, and he never complained of cold, although he had no fire. Mr. Jarrach was in Paris on Monday night and witness presumed the deceased took advantage of his master's absence and lighted a fire. The coroner said he had seen the house, and in his opinion it was not fit for any human being to sleep in. Mr. Edwin Slade, of 2, Priory-villas, Park-lane, Tottenham, deposed that he was guardian of the deceased, who was a ward in Chancery. Witness's son got him the situation at Mr. Jarrach's, and witness gave him a reference. He had been in the habit of seeing him every Sunday. When he came to witness's house on the Sunday before his death he did not complain of his sleeping apartment. Witness was aware he slept in an outhouse, but he had no idea the place was not ventilated, nor was he cognisant of the fact that he burnt charcoal or coke in the grate. Dr. A. C. White, of Lordship-road, Stoke Newington, said he assisted Dr. Caesar Smith in making the post-mortem examination, and they had both arrived at the same conclusion,—i.e., that the deceased had been suffocated by inhaling carbonic acid gas given off in the fumes of coke. A jurymen observed that the place was totally unfit for any human being to sleep in. Witness said the hut was perfectly safe without a fire. After a long discussion, the jury returned a verdict: "That the deceased was found dead in a certain outhouse, having expired from suffocation caused by the inhalation of carbonic acid gas given off in the fumes of coke. And we are of opinion that the said outhouse should be perfectly ventilated and the stove removed; and also, that the said outhouse should not be again used as a sleeping apartment."

## POLICE NEWS.

## Bow-street.

**A PORTIONLESS HEIR.**—William George Smith, aged 26, giving an address at Walton-place, Knightsbridge, was charged with attempting to obtain £25,000, and obtaining £25 by means of false pretences. Mr. Michael Benjamin, financial agent of 21, Cockspur-street, deposed that on Aug. 27th the defendant called on him for the purpose of contracting a loan of £25,000. He represented that his father's will had been sworn under £25,000, and subsequently brought an extract of the will, which entitled him absolutely to the property. His father died in 1875, and witness inquired how it was he had not received the money before. He represented that he had not required it, having a weekly allowance made to him, and that he had been travelling all over the world. He gave repeated assurances that he had not made any prior charge on the property. Believing the representations made, £25 was advanced on account to the prisoner by witness. He gave the names of three gentlemen as references for the purpose of identifying him as the heir to the property. Subsequent inquiries showed that the property had not only been charged but was sold. It was further proved in evidence that the prisoner had filed a petition in liquidation, and that he was arrested by Detective Thompson on Monday at the meeting of creditors. Prisoner was remanded.

## Lambeth.

**NINETEENTH CENTURY PLAYTHINGS.**—William Morgan, 17, clerk, living in Albany road, Camberwell, was charged on remand with discharging a loaded pistol in a public thoroughfare, and injuring Charles Downard, another lad, about 15 years of age. It was now stated that the injured boy expired in St. Thomas's Hospital shortly after seven o'clock on Monday night. Mr. Chance said it was a shocking case; prisoner had through his reckless conduct killed this poor boy. It was a sad thing for all parties concerned, and it behooved persons not to carry such weapons about. Some had termed it a "toy" pistol, but he looked upon it as a very different thing. He would order prisoner to be remanded for a week, when he should certainly send him to take his trial at the next Old Bailey Sessions.

**WOUND HIS TESTIS.**—A black man, named Robert Williams, was finally examined before Mr. Chance, charged with biting Matthew Kenesley. Prosecutor and prisoner, the latter frequenting race courses with cards, met outside a public-house in the Wandsworth-road, and a desperate struggle took place. The prisoner was injured, and he bit the prosecutor in a savage manner on the lips and face. Prisoner said that he had acted in self-defence. Mr. Lomas, surgeon, Wandsworth-road, said he was called to attend the prisoner. He found him suffering from bruises, which had evidently been caused by kicks. Mr. J. Stock, surgeon, stated that he saw prosecutor shortly after the assault, and found a piece as large as his own fist, and he had no doubt it had been done by bite, the marks of the teeth being visible. It was stated that prisoner had been badly used by the crowd outside the public-house. Mr. Chance said prisoner was not justified in acting like a wild beast. He committed him for trial.

## Thames.

**THE REVOLVER AGAIN.**—John Kelly, seaman, staying at the Well-street Sailors' Home, was charged with unlawfully shooting at Martha Johnson, a young woman, of 10, Shipalley, St. George's, with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, and wounding Benjamin Knepell, landlord of the Cock and Neptune public-house, Katelife Highway. At ten minutes past 12 o'clock on Thursday morning Johnson was drinking with a man in the public-house, when prisoner, who was an entire stranger to her, pushed rudely against her, and she asked him "who he was knocking against?" He replied, "You," and on her telling him not to do it again he left the house. About five minutes afterwards, as she came outside, the prisoner, who had evidently been waiting, drew a revolver from his pocket and fired at her. She drew quickly back, and the ball just grazed her left cheek. The powder blackened her face, and as the landlord approached the door to speak to him the shot entered the right side of his chest, inflicting an incised and lacerated flesh wound, which was not serious. The prisoner said, "I meant it for the girl with the brown body on," and she was the only girl in the house wearing a brown body. He went away followed by a crowd of persons who knocked him down twice, which enabled William Maguire, 95 H., to come up and apprehend him. Knepell was attended to by Mr. Joseph Loane, a surgeon. Prisoner said he was drunk and did not recollect anything of it. While in the American navy he received a desert's back part of the head, and when he took drink he was insane. The witness, however, said he was perfectly sober, but very much excited. Mr. Lushington committed prisoner for trial.

**BREAKING A WOMAN'S JAW.**—Isaac Day and John Day, brothers, were charged on Friday with violently assaulting Elizabeth Anderson, a married woman, of 5, James-place, Wapping, by breaking her jaw, and assaulting her sister, Ann Driscoll, 7, Prussian-street, Old Gravel-lane, Shadwell. Between eight and nine o'clock on Thursday night Anderson and Driscoll were walking along St. George's-street towards their homes, when the prisoners came out of a public-house in White-church-lane, and asked James Fuller, a lad in their company, if he could fetch a man to fight either of them. One of the prisoners struck him, and used bad language to the two women, who walked away. On reaching the Cock and Neptune public-house John Day struck Anderson on the face with his fist, seized hold of the hair of her head, knocked her down, punched her three or four times in the face, and kicked her in the side, also fracturing her jaw. She was rendered insensible, and on Driscoll seizing hold of John Day to detain him, his brother Isaac struck her a heavy blow in the mouth with his fist, sending her reeling into the road. Anderson was taken by her husband to the London Hospital, where her jaw was found to be broken, and that of her teeth knocked out. Mr. Lushington committed the prisoners for trial.

## Southwark.

**THE WORKHOUSE BROUGHAM.**—The Guardians of St. Saviour's Union were summoned on Thursday by the Excise authorities for keeping a brougham without being duly licensed. Mr. Powell prosecuted; and Mr. Howard C. Jones, clerk to the guardians, appeared for the defence. George Hamilton Madden, an officer of Excise, said that on the 27th June he saw a brougham standing outside the workhouse in Mint-street, and a man, who he was waiting for, when a servant came out and took the reins, and one of the relieving officers got into the carriage and was driven off. The carriage had not been and was not now licensed. In cross-examination by Mr. Jones, he said that under the footboard he saw painted in legible letters, "The Guardians of St. Saviour's Union." Mr. Jones asked how many guardians were there, and Mr. Jones replied that there were 26. Mr. Bridge thought they could not all ride in the carriage. (Laughter.) Mr. Jones said that the brougham (an old one) was used by the relieving officers to bring insane persons to the police-court to be sent to an asylum, and no doubt on the day they required any licence for it. Mr. Powell reminded his worship that it was not a cart or wagon, but a private carriage, and must be licensed. Mr. Bridge, after hearing some further argument on both sides, said he did not think the Legislature intended the Act to apply to vehicles that appeared to be used solely for lunatics and other parochial business. He adjourned the summons for the consideration of the Commissioners of Excise.

**MISPLACED CONFIDENCE.**—The Rev. Mark William Keene, of Southwark College, Beckenham-road, was summoned on Thursday to show cause why his recognition in the sum of £10 for the good behaviour of Samuel Elliott should not be estreated. The latter was charged at this court on the 8th August last with assaulting his wife, and on a promise that he would take the pledge and behave kindly towards her, the magistrate liberated him on his own recognisance in the sum of £20 and the recognisance of the Rev. Mr. Keene in the sum of £10 to keep the peace for six months. On the 5th of the present month he was again brought before Mr. Bridge charged with a violent and brutal assault. Mr. Keene said Elliott came under his notice about two years ago, and he was not only attended the service, but was a constant attendant at the lectures, and he always thought him to be a very kind-hearted young man. He, however, got into bad habits. As, however, he promised to be of better behaviour and took the pledge, Mr. Keene thought he would mend his ways, and that he could trust him; consequently, he became his surer

for future good conduct. Mr. Bridge reduced the recognisance to £2, which the rev. gentleman at once paid.

## Hampstead.

**THE HAMPSTEAD CLUB.**—Henry Frederick Daniel Braun, proprietor or manager of the Athenaeum Club, Vale of Health, Hampstead-heath, appeared to a summons taken out by the Treasury charging him under the Licensing Act, as occupier of the premises above mentioned, with being privy or consenting to the sale of intoxicating liquors on his unlicensed premises after two previous convictions under another section of the same Act. The defendant said he would plead guilty to being privy to the sale as owner of the property. Mr. Lock told defendant the Bench hoped this was the last time he would appear before them in these difficult circumstances. They inflicted a fine of £20, with costs, or one month's imprisonment.

## MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

**BETTING AND ITS CONSEQUENCES.**—Charles Burwood, 32, described as a clerk, and well educated, was indicted on Wednesday for having embezzled the sum of £165. The prisoner had for some time been clerk to Messrs. Warr and Co., solicitors, of 9, Lincoln-inn-fields. For some time previous to his arrest the prisoner's conduct had become so irregular that Mr. Lucas, a member of the firm, had to remonstrate with him, and the prisoner shortly afterwards absented himself altogether. Soon afterwards it was ascertained that Mr. J. G. Hine, of Bruce-grove, Tottenham, had paid him the sum mentioned in the indictment, and the matter was then placed in the hands of Detective-sergeant Reader, of the E division, who, after considerable trouble, succeeded in arresting the prisoner at Peckham. When apprehended he did not deny his guilt, but begged not to be detained for a few days, in order to afford him an opportunity of getting the money. In defence prisoner alleges that on the day following that on which he obtained the account, he was persuaded to go to Goodwood races, where he succeeded in winning a considerable amount of money. Unfortunately, however, he fell under the influence of a bookmaker, who borrowed £100 of him, promising to faithfully return it on the following day, a promise which he had not redeemed. Knowing that his defalcations would soon be found out, he was afraid to go to the office, and hence arose his painful position. The prisoner was sentenced to twelve months' hard labour.

**STREET DRESSMAKERS.**—Nelly Aylward, a young woman of prepossessing appearance, described in the calendar as a dressmaker, was indicted on Tuesday for unlawfully wounding and for a common assault upon William Bowley. Mr. Burnie prosecuted; the prisoner was not represented by counsel. The prosecutor, who is a wine merchant, residing in the Camden-road, was walking along that thoroughfare on the evening of the 12th of this month, when he noticed that a young man touched the prisoner on the shoulder with his stick. The prisoner being under the impression that the prosecutor had touched her, turned round and abused him, but he walked away, and nothing more then passed. About an hour afterwards he was again passing down the Camden-road, when the prisoner and a number of other women surrounded him, and struck him so violently on the head with their umbrellas that blood flowed copiously. A youth who had witnessed the assault went for a constable, and the prisoner was given into custody. The prisoner, who appeared or pretended to be very ill, whilst cross-examining the prosecutor, had to be supported in the dock by one of the female warders. Her defence was that the prosecutor's story was entirely false, and that he had assaulted her. She called a witness in proof of this assertion, who, however, admitted, when questioned by Mr. Burnie, that she also, although presumably a dressmaker, obtained her livelihood by immoral means. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and Mr. Prentice passed sentence of three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

**THE TECHNICAL EDUCATION COMMISSIONERS** visited Macclesfield on Wednesday, and were shown over the extensive silk mills of Messrs. Brocklehurst and Sons and other firms.

**FISH MARKET FOR LONDON.**—The Fish Supply Committee, with a view to test the applicability of the new fruit and vegetable market to the purpose of a mart for fish, are having plans and estimates prepared. The same course is being pursued in the case of Billingsgate and the east of the Custom House, and another site favoured by the committee is that in St. Pancras. City Press.

**FEMALE TIPTILING.**—An extraordinary case of alleged assault on the wife of a veterinary surgeon, of Tavistock, engaged the attention of the Exeter Quarter Sessions throughout the whole of Thursday. Prosecutrix was questioned at considerable length as to her partiality for spirits, but, although admitting that she liked a glass of good sherry, she said she only took it as a tonic, and was never the worse for liquor. The defence, however, was that she was constantly suffering from excessive drinking, and evidence was given that one day she took three bottles of beer, one of porter, half a pint of brandy, and half a pint of gin. Further, that her name was associated with the superintendent of police, who in consequence lost his situation. It was contended that the alleged assault was purely imaginary, and that the injuries found on prosecutrix were due to her tumbling about and hurting herself while in delirium tremens. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

**TERRIBLE SUICIDE.**—Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Thursday, at St. Pancras, on the body of John Dell, aged 74, an inmate of St. Pancras Workhouse, who committed suicide. Francis Mills, an inmate, said that on Wednesday evening deceased went to bed seemingly in good health. At 6.30 witness got up and commenced to light the fire, when deceased threw the bedclothes to him, and called him by name, saying he had met with an accident, at the same time putting a razor and a fork into his hand, stating that the razor had fallen off the shelf on to his neck. He then noticed deceased's throat was cut, and he immediately raised an alarm. The wound was about 3½ inches long and very deep. Deceased had evidently worked it about with a fork, which caused a considerable amount of bleeding, the bed being entirely saturated. The deceased became unmanageable, and had to be strapped down and carried to the infirmary ward, where he died. A verdict of "Suicide while in an unsound state of mind" was returned.

**BIRMINGHAM PRIZE FIGHT.**—An inquest was held at Birmingham on Thursday on the body of James Highland, bricklayer, who died, as it was alleged, of injuries sustained in a prize fight with James Carney, a noted Birmingham light weight, at Middleton, Wiltshire, on the morning of the 7th inst. The wife of deceased stated that her husband had been training for six weeks previous to the match. On his return on the 8th, after the fight, he had a black eye and was otherwise ill and intoxicated, and took to his bed, where he died on the following Saturday. Evidence was given that the two men fought for about an hour, when they were interrupted by the police, Carney being arrested. Mr. Gange, who made a post-mortem examination, said the deceased died from pleurisy and pneumonia, connected with serious contusions on the chest and other parts of the body. He had also inflammation of the lungs. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against James Carney, who was committed to take his trial at the assizes. On Friday the prisoner was brought before the magistrates, who also committed him.

**CAUTION TO PARENTS.**—Mr. George Collier, deputy coroner for East Middlesex, held an inquest at the Vestry-hall, Cable-street, St. George's-in-the-East, on the body of Walter John Allen, aged 11 years, son of Mr. Francis Allen, clock clerk, of 25, Joseph-street, St. George's. Mrs. Allen stated that deceased up to Sunday last had always enjoyed the best of health. On Monday morning he purchased some sweets and apple tarts, which he ate, and shortly afterwards complained of violent pains in his stomach. As he got worse, witness sent to no less than three doctors, but neither of them came. When a doctor did come the deceased had been dead half an hour. Mr. R. Giles Ford, surgeon, who made a post-mortem examination, said the organs generally were sound, with the exception of the lungs, which were slightly congested, and the stomach contained about two teaspoonfuls of fluid of a muddy character. He had not preserved the fluid, as the walls of the stomach bore no traces of any irritant poison. The small intestines were intensely congested, and contained a quantity of dark-coloured fluid. He had carefully examined the body, but could find no trace of poison. He came to the conclusion that death arose from inflammation of the intestines. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

The members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 held their customary dinner in commemoration of the battle of Trafalgar on Friday evening, it being the 76th anniversary of that glorious naval victory.

In Exeter, the leader of the Salvation Army refuses to recognise the right of the magistrates to interfere by force with their processions, and those attempting to do so are warned that they will be held legally responsible. The order of the magistrates to reinforce the strength of the ships of the royal navy now employed on the coast of Ireland, but merely to relieve the Belleisle, ordered to England.

The Rev. Fielding Ould, vicar of Holy Trinity Church, Staleybridge, met on Monday with what has proved to be a fatal accident. A bicycle he was riding went over, and he was thrown under the wheels of a heavy lorry which was passing.

On Thursday morning the body of Mr. H. J. Virgin, surgeon dentist, of Sandfield House, Headington, near Oxford, was discovered in the Thames near that city. Several weights were enclosed in his pockets, and there is no doubt he committed suicide through monetary affairs.

The Baroness von Haymerle has forwarded to the Bürgermeister of Vienna 3,000 florins (£300), requesting him to invest it, and to divide the interest every year on the anniversary of her husband's death, equally among three poor widows with young children. The charity is to bear the name of Heinrich, Freiherr von Haymerle.

The Board of Trade have placed officers on board of a new turret war vessel, which is lying at Jarrow Stake on the Tyne, as they believe that she is destined for the Chilean Government. She was originally one of three turret war vessels built for the Chinese Empire. She has her flag, &c., it is said, on board, but no armament. The City Press states that the will of Alderman Sir William Anderson Rose, late of 65, Upper Thames-street, and of Upper Tooting, who died on June 9th last, was proved on the 19th inst. by Dame Charlotte Grace Rose, the widow and acting executrix, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £50,000.

The Secretary of the National Sunday League writes to say that he has received a letter from the lessee of the Alexandra Palace to the effect that, in deference to the wishes of the landlords, the palace will be closed on Sundays forthwith, and consequently the Sunday services will be discontinued.

The writ for the Berwick election arrived on Friday morning. The nomination of candidates has been fixed for Tuesday next, and the public polling for Wednesday. Mr. Trotter, the Conservative candidate, who has been absent through ill-health, has arrived in Berwick. In consequence of the arrest of Mr. Farnell, the Home Rulers are advised not to vote for the Liberal candidate, as it was originally intended they should do.

**BANKRUPTCY OF A BARONET.**—Sir Walter Nugent, of Donore, Westmeath, who was recently tried in Dublin on a charge of forgery, but in whose trial the jury disagreed, passed his final examination as a bankrupt in the Dublin Court on Friday. In his evidence he stated that there was a bill of sale on all his furniture.

**THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.**—The work of removing the machinery from the Abbott's Cliff heading to the shaft at Shapere's Cliff, in connection with the Channel Tunnel experiments, is now complete, having occupied upwards of two months, and boring operations will probably be commenced again next week. For the present the boring will be continued in the direction of Dover.

**MOODY AND SANKEY.**—We are concerned, in the interests of impressionable females and weak-minded young men, to notice the arrival in England of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, of explosive revival fame. Former exponents of the pernicious influences of the "revival," and men with which these clever men were identified, leads us to hope that most people will guard against an undue preponderance of the emotional passion. Medical Press and Circular.

**THREATENING A VICAR.**—The Rev. George Sanger, vicar of Charlton-in-Cleveland, whose church was burnt down by incendiaries early on Wednesday morning, has received a threatening letter intimating that if he did not leave the village before Wednesday next a bullet would be put through him. The rev. gentleman had received a similar threatening letter before the church was burnt down.

**MORE BIGAMY.**—Charles Edward Montague Malton, a clerk, was committed for trial at Lambeth on Friday for bigamy. The prisoner was first married in 1879, when he was in the Life Guards; he deserted his wife, and married again in 1880, his second wife buying his discharge. At the time of his arrest he had made arrangements for a third marriage, and was in correspondence with a fourth lady, whom he wanted to go with him to America.

**MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. DILLON.**—Mr. Gladstone, having been written to by Mr. Dillon, M.P., who was reported as having suggested outrages upon cattle, has replied that he did not at Leeds praise him "generally," but simply "admitted his sincerity, and praised his resolution to abstain from impeding the operation of the Land Act—a resolution which he seems now to have greatly marred."

**THE IMPRISONED CLERGYMAN.**—A crowded meeting to protest against the imprisonment of Church of England clergy for ecclesiastical offences was held at Bournemouth on Friday. A letter was read from the Bishop of Winchester, who said he disapproved of the prosecution of clergymen for ritualistic offences, except in the most extraordinary cases, for he thought that the National Church, being a true portion of the Church Catholic, ought to be wide in its comprehension and tolerant to much diversity in thought and practice.

**THE STORM IN SCOTLAND.**—The Lord Mayor, at the Mansion House, on Friday, announced that he had opened a fund on behalf of the survivors of the Berwick boatmen lost in the recent gale. In four villages in Berwickshire thirty-one boats, representing an aggregate value of at least £10,000, had been totally lost; 167 men had perished, leaving 91 widows and 302 orphan children; in many cases aged fathers and mothers or other relatives dependent upon them for support. In Scotland £3,000 had been already subscribed, and her Majesty, with her usual gracious sympathy with the distressed, had headed the list with £100. The Fishmongers' Company had voted £250 to the fund.

**MODERATE DRINKING.**—On Friday morning Dr. Danford held an inquest at the Buffalo Hotel, Marylebone-road, on the body of Jas. Alexander, 68, a bricklayer, who resided at 3, Old Paradise-place, Marylebone. Henry Grange, house painter, 17, Paradise-street, deposed that deceased was a "moderate drinker." On Saturday night witness saw the deceased and a man named Murphy leave a public-house. They quarrelled, and Murphy placed himself in a fighting attitude. Deceased said, "You don't mean that," and before he could speak another word Murphy struck him in the face, knocking him down. Deceased fell on his head in the middle of the paved road, and remained there insensible for seven or eight minutes. Both Murphy and deceased had been drinking, but were not intoxicated. The coroner adjourned the inquiry in order that a post-mortem examination might be made.

**TOXIC PISTOL.**—On Friday morning, Mr. William Carter, coroner, opened an inquiry at St. Thomas's Hospital into the circumstances attending the death of Charles Downard, aged fourteen, lately residing at No. 1, Wilbey-road, Grove-lane, Camberwell, who expired at the above institution on Monday night, from the effects of a bullet wound from a "toy" pistol, inflicted, it is alleged, accidentally on the evening of the 10th instant, by a fellow clerk named William Maynard Morgan, who at present stands charged with the offence at the Lambeth Police-court. Made the following statement:—We (Downard and I) were passing along Heygate-street, Wandsworth-road, when I took a little pistol out of my pocket, and said, "Look out, Downard, I'll shoot you." He then said he had bought some cartridges for the pistol, and loaded it himself. Coroner: But Morgan says he did not know it was loaded. Did he say that?—Yes. He said he had forgotten he had loaded it, and that when he heard the report he was astonished. He then said, "Downard, are you shot?" Seeing he was bleeding and fainting, he took him to a doctor in Walworth-road, who sent him to the hospital. When the charge was read over at the police-station, Morgan said it was quite an accident, and that he had quite forgotten the cartridge was in. The inquiry was adjourned.



## THE GARDEN.

[SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR "THE PEOPLE."]

One of the advantages of gardening is its elasticity. It will fit every calibre of mind and every length of purse. All may find work and pleasure in it, not only the strong and vigorous but the aged and infirm. The former may use the spade and hoe, and banish dyspepsia and other ailments; in turning up the soil, the latter may tend and care for the tender plant as it pushes through the ground, may guide and train it, and guard it from its insect foes. There are also many useful lessons to be learnt, among which are the necessity for order, method, forethought, and patience in all we do. Even so common a thing as a spring cabbage cannot be obtained without watching and waiting for many months.

## Autumn Flowers.

The beauty of the beds of pelargoniums departed when the rains set in early in August, and since then their existence has been a failure; but some things have been better than usual this autumn notably some of the annuals, such as phlox drummondii, East Lothian stocks are still fine, and the asters have also done well. The fine open weather has suited the dahlias, which I never remember to have seen finer or brighter in the middle of October.

The single-flowered varieties are very elegant and very useful for cutting, and they are very easily raised from seeds sown in peat in spring. But though many of the usual bedding plants have been unsatisfactory, the hardy perennials have been bright and showy, and are still beautiful amid the falling leaves. I give herewith a short list that are within the means of all—*Rudbeckia speciosa* (yellow); *anemone japonica* (pink); *a. j. alba* (white); *pyrethrum uliginosum* (white); *tritoma grandis* (orange and red); *sedum spectabile* (pink); *Aster amurensis* (white); *heliopsis scabra* (scarlet); and *siphilitica* (light blue); though *cardinalis* requires the protection of a hardy plant; but it is very beautiful in autumn, as rain only seems to make it brighter. We must not forget the

## Autumn Bulbs.

foremost among which are the colchicum, or autumn crocus, which at this season are very beautiful and in much variety, with both double and single flowers. The *anemone* family is represented by the beautiful dwarf yellow species called *lutea*, now very bright, and the white-flowering *belladonna*. The scarlet *schizostylis coccinea* will lift with balls, and if placed in pots will beautify the conservatory for a long time, and the rosy pink *cyclamen europaeum* clustering amid the stones on the rockery is putting forth its flowers.

## Neatness and Order

should always be enforced in a garden, so far as weeds and dead leaves are concerned, but as autumn is the natural time for falling leaves, I don't altogether hold with the desperate efforts that are sometimes made to pick up every fluttering leaf as it falls. Mere surface polish is obtained sometimes at the expense of good cultivation.

## In the Kitchen Garden

a good breadth of cabbages should be planted, if not already done, for spring use. These commonly succeed the onions in many gardens, and they may do so generally without digging or manuring. As most men bestow a little extra pains on the onion beds, and as they are not an exhausting crop, the ground will carry another crop without assistance beyond a top-dressing. I generally give a sprinkling of soot, hoe it in deeply, draw drills two feet apart, and plant in the drills eighteen inches apart. This will form the main bed; but in addition a small early kind like *Atkins's* matchless may be planted nine inches apart each way in a warm corner to come in early. As early cabbages are as much thought of as any other early vegetables,

## Winter Spinach

should be thinned out to six inches apart, and the surface be freely stirred between the rows with the Dutch hoe. The supernumerary plants, thinned out, may be planted elsewhere if needed, for spinach at this season transplants well. A friend 100 miles from where I am writing lost his crop of autumn-sown spinach last year, and my crop being too thick I sent him a basket of plants, and they succeeded admirably. Lettuces to stand the winter should be planted on a warm border, or a ridge may be thrown up sloping to the south. In cold damp gardens a small amount of labour will create a warm dry border for early vegetables that will prove of real service. It may be made in this wise: select a site, if possible, that has a background of shrubs—a wall or hedge will do as well. If damp and cold, throw out the soil two feet deep and put in the bottom from nine inches to a foot of drainage—brickbats or stones will do. A tile drain should be run along the front to carry off the water, and the bed or border should slope to the south. Lay a good coat of long litter in the drainage and then return the soil, mixing with it ashes, sand, manure, and any other ameliorating substance that may be at hand, raising the surface considerably above the natural level in a ridge-like form with a good depth of soil. I will refer to what may be had from this border at a future, not far distant time. All that need be said about it now is get it prepared, large or small, according to the necessities of each case.

## Root Crops.

such as beet-root and carrots, should now be lifted and packed in dry soil, or they may be treated like potatoes. The former must not be bruised, or they will lose colour; for the same reason the leaves must not be cut off close to the top of the bulb. Parsnips and celery keep best in the ground, as do also Jerusalem artichokes for the present. In the

## Fruit Garden.

if not already done, all useless growth of runners should be removed from strawberry plantations, but the leaves of the permanent crowns, which are to produce the crop of fruit next year, must remain intact, as they are required to protect the plant, as nature intended them, and it is a barbarous practice to cut them off, as is often done. If the soil is light or poor, or the plantation old, and cannot be conveniently renewed, a good top-dressing of manure between the rows will be beneficial.

## Plants in Pots

In the greenhouse or window must be watered with more care, as under the influence of increasing darkness the evaporation will decrease and the need for water be less. If the drainage of any pot be imperfect, or if there is any suspicion of the presence of worms in the soil, now is the time to dislodge the latter and put the former right. The plants should be turned out carefully, the worms dislodged, the drainage put right, and the plants returned to their pots, or else placed in clean ones of the same size. A very little experience will enable a novice to take up a plant, place the left hand over the mouth of the pot with the fingers extended, so as to enclose the ball as it drops from the inverted pot when tapped on the bench. In returning the plant to the pot press it in its position firmly.

ADAM.

**KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.**—On Tuesday afternoon Mr. S. F. Langham, deputy coroner for Westminster, opened an inquiry in the dining-room of No. 4, Pall-mall-place, St. James's, touching the death of Edith Mary Simpson, aged four years, daughter of Captain Mary Simpson, at the above address, who was killed by the fall of a tree in St. James's park during the gale of Friday last. A nurse with deceased and another child was in the park during the gale, when a tree was uprooted, one of the branches falling on the little girl. When taken to the hospital she was in a state of complete collapse, with a compound fracture of the right leg and a compound double fracture of the left thigh. One limb was amputated, but the child sank, and died some two or three hours after. Edward Duff, decorator, who saw the accident, went to extricate the sufferer, but several people passed by without seeking to render assistance. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," and expressed deep sympathy with the parents. It was incidentally mentioned that her Majesty had sent a message of condolence to Mr. Simpson in his sad bereavement, and that wreaths and immortelles had been received from noblemen from all parts of the country. The case is a peculiarly sad one, inasmuch as the deceased was a favourite child.

The Lord Mayor, on Tuesday, presided over a meeting at the Mansion House, at which resolutions were passed affirming the desirability of establishing telegraphic communication between lighthouses and lightvessels, and also between British harbours and lifeboat stations.

## GHOSTS AND DEATH WARNINGS.

The discussion concerning ghosts and death warnings, which originated with the narration of the Airle legend, still goes on. Some other remarkable stories are told. One correspondent writes:—"A sceptic friend told me the following as a remarkable coincidence—for he would not accept any other theory. A sister of his went to a distant boarding-school and wrote of her arrival there and satisfaction with the place. After some weeks her mother suddenly fell into fits and cried out 'My poor girl, she fell out of a window, and will die.' Nothing could pacify her, and next day came a letter confirming the fact and giving the exact time when the fit took place, but stating that the girl would recover. Later on he asked his sister whether she remembered any thought occurring to her during the fall from the window, and she replied, 'Yes, I thought of mother.' Here we have another instance where death or immediate danger of it sets free, as it were, the line of connection between sympathetic persons—a kind of invisible, indestructible chord passing through all human beings."

Another "ghost" story:—"In November, 1879, myself and family were sitting round our dining-room fire talking, when we distinctly heard a vehicle stop opposite our house, and some one open our gate and walk up the garden path. I went out to the hall door myself, and there, under the portico, I saw an old friend of mine, whom I then thought to be in India, and he was standing with a paper in his right hand; but before I could even speak he faded gradually away. The shock of seeing this ghost prostrated me for some days. Eventually it turned out that he dropped down dead that very hour, and with that paper in his right hand. A stranger story of ghosts I would not like to relate, and though I firmly believe many strange noises are mere suppositions and imaginary, I can truly say I saw a ghost."

"About fifteen or eighteen years ago," says "A Believer," "I had driven a young lady friend from the village of Sandhurst, in Berkshire, to Windsor, where we spent the day. It was about this period of the year, and on our return at night the moon being at its full was shining brilliantly. On turning out of the Bracknell-road into the village we had to pass a house which in former years had the reputation of being haunted, but on the occasion I am referring to such a subject as ghosts was very far from my thoughts. I was chatting with my companion from the meadow at the back of the house, which was a most brilliant white. It seemed to me to look like a man without a head and with a remarkably white frock on the rest of his body. I stopped the horse I was driving and gave the reins to my friend, and was about to descend and go into the field to see what the object was, when, before I had time to alight, it began to approach us, and came within a few feet of the hedge, when it so suddenly disappeared as to cause us both to be much more alarmed than at the sight of the spectre. On arriving at the house where my friend lived we acquainted her family with what we had seen. Her father, a very old gentleman, expressed no surprise, but told me he had often seen girls come screaming and about the grounds adjoining this so-called haunted house. Occasionally it was a man in white, then a lady with her head out, and other dreadful things which they said they had seen. During my stay in the village I conversed with a man who had lived in the house some time for the purpose of minding it. He told me he and his wife could rarely get any sleep owing to continual nocturnal noises, such as chains being drawn up and down stairs, the rustling of silk dresses, opening and shutting of doors, &c. After all this lapse of years, I can give no explanation of what I saw except as I have described it."

A. Ross writes:—"Seeing is believing. I am a Highlander; therefore, you may say, imbued with the superstition of my race, when I say I believe in ghosts and death warnings, dreams, and second sight, and, being a woman, possibly may be considered not strong-minded. I tell my story in my own experience. It is at long intervals during my life—I am now advancing in years—that events have happened in my own family circle of which I have been forewarned by dreams. But my ghost story is this. I had gone to bed, slept well all through the night, having given orders to be called earlier than usual, as my mother was to set out, after breakfast, by train, on the Highland railway, to the far North. I woke suddenly, remembering it might be time to rise, when I distinctly saw a figure standing in a corner of the bedroom. It was clad from head to foot in armour, the visor down. I felt my heart beat fast with fear; still I gazed, and, as the figure came forward, I recognized it as the eldest brother of a very intimate girl friend of mine, but no relation. I closed my eyes, unable to overcome the awfully mysterious impression the apparition imparted to me. When I looked again it had vanished. I got up, dressed, and on going downstairs found my mother prepared for her journey. An undeniable dread prevented me disclosing to her what I had seen that morning. I accompanied her to the railway station, impressing on her to telegraph on her arrival at Inverness that this evening her telegram reached me and well. Young Munro died this morning, and so it was; but why his apparition visited me I know not. The death was sudden and unexpected, at his Highland residence. His family relations were at the time in the South, and he died before any of them even heard of his illness to cause uneasiness."

The wife of a retired clergyman relates as follows:—"A year ago my husband took a residence in London, in a West-end square, on a long lease, which we furnished and decorated, hoping to pass the remainder of our lives there. Before we entered the house, I distinctly looked down on me from a man in a young face. I should not have noticed it, but that it was in the bottom pane of glass, and I remembered a heavy marble table was placed there. I looked steadily, to satisfy myself it was not a face I knew. I entered the house, going into the room. It was full of workmen, and no one knew anything of any young person having been there. The impression passed away, and we duly took possession. I speedily became conscious that something was wrong. One night, coming home late, we found the house in a commotion. A housemaid, going up to prepare the rooms for the night, had seen a figure, and it suddenly disappeared, she took for a fellow-craft, and fell into a fit. Three weeks ago, my maid, a trustworthy person, came to me and said, 'Madame, I have just seen a gentleman standing at master's dressing-room door. I thought it was he, but on again coming downstairs I saw the same figure, and passed it, feeling startled, and came to tell you.' What follows is attested by three persons. We had gone to our rooms for the night—my maid was with myself, and my husband was in his dressing-room, divided from mine by a curtain. Over an arch in the wall, suddenly against his door, came a loud, appalling sound, as if a heavy body had been thrown or violently fallen against it. It was a heavy thud. We tried in vain to discover the cause of this, and had hardly laid down in bed when there came a violent blow, this time at my door, and ere we could stir came a second almost before the echo died away. The door was opened, the lights shone bright all down the stairs and passages. There was nothing to be seen. The next, and for every succeeding night, precisely at the same time, came the blows on the door, sometimes louder, sometimes fainter, always distinct—sometimes two blows generally three. My nerves were at last laid, and on Saturday night only, at the repetition of this horror, I awoke me faint, and being in delicate health, my doctor ordered me to be at once taken to an hotel, where I have remained ever since, going home only during the day. Meanwhile we must give up the house and its furniture and decorations at any price. We shall lose a thousand pounds at least, and we suffer all the loss and dreadful inconvenience of being turned out of our home. My husband and myself were solely the occupiers of the house, with our servants. We are neither superstitious, spiritualists, nor easily alarmed."

The Dean of Westminster has altered the date of his installation from Wednesday, the 20th inst., to Tuesday, November 1st.

The Kent magistrates at the next general sessions will be invited to discuss and adopt a resolution that the chief constable be instructed to report upon the existing means at his disposal for the prevention of drunkenness among the hoppers, and whether it is possible to place those licensed houses where they are unduly provided with beer or other intoxicating liquors under more efficient control during the hop-picking season.

## SPORTS OF THE BRITISH SAVAGE.

Patrick Sullivan, a rough fellow, over six feet in height, was charged at Westminster, on Monday, with being drunk and disorderly at Leander-street, Chelsea, and assaulting Police-constable Larking, 18 B reserve. The constable, whose head was just before ten on Saturday covered with blood, said that just before ten on Saturday night he had occasion to remove the prisoner from a public-house in Leander-street, when he turned on him suddenly, knocked him down, and kicked him on the head and back. He bled very much, and his head was very painful then. In answer to the magistrate as to the character of the prisoner, Sergeant Clough, of the B division, said he was one of the most desperate men he had ever had to deal with. His proper name was Bow, and some six years ago he had twelve months in the Thames police with others for a murderous assault on a gravel at Chelsea, when an inspector was thrown into a gravel pit. Afterwards he was engaged in a lunatic stable named Goodfellow, who has since been in a lunatic asylum in consequence of the injuries to his head, and since then he had been about the country, and had only just come back. The prisoner denied that he was the man, and, at the instance of the police, Mr. Partridge remanded him for a week for further proof of identity.

Four rough-looking young men, described as market porters, of Spitalfields, named Johnson, Levine, Tilbrook, and Brickley, were charged at Westminster Police-court, on Monday, with being concerned in violently assaulting Robert Putnam and robbing him on his face, way. Prosecutor exhibited a severe wound on his face, his right ear was up, and strapped with surgical plaster. He said he was afraid to give evidence because his life had been threatened. Mr. Busby ordered the man at once to be brought before him, but on the prosecutor going out to search for them, failed to point out any men to the constables, and said they had gone. When, however, he was giving evidence, he was interrupted by some rough men at the back of the court. Prosecutor said there was a great deal of ill-will against him, in consequence of his having prosecuted three men for assaulting himself and his wife. On Saturday night he was attacked in a public-house by Tilbrook, and, after being struck, left immediately he got outside he was attacked by several men, struck by Johnson under the right ear, thought with a knife, as he bled profusely, the doctor said it was done with a blunt instrument. Then he was knocked down, and Levine thrust his hand into one of witness's pockets, and stole about 30s. in silver. Prosecutor said that one of his witnesses, who had come to court with him, had been frightened from giving evidence and had gone away. Several of the men had threatened him. Mr. Busby ordered a summons to compel his attendance, and in remanding prisoners for a week, said, if the prosecutor could lay an information against any persons who had threatened him, warrants should at once issue for their arrest.

Charles Henry Hill, 25, was indicted at the Middlesex Sessions, on Tuesday, for assaulting and beating his mother. The prosecutrix is a widow, and the prisoner lived with her at 2, Rose-court, Holborn. On Sept. 25, at half-past twelve o'clock at night, while the woman was in bed, the prisoner came home drunk, and ordered his sister to go out and fetch him some tobacco, which she did. He having taken 5s. which had been put by to pay the rent and spent it, for which his mother called him a scamp and a vagabond, he took up a large, heavy stool, and struck her two violent blows. He afterwards seized an iron fire-shovel, and struck her two blows on the front and back of her head, causing great loss of blood, and proceeded to other acts of violence. The Assistant-Judge, after commenting on prisoner's brutality, sentenced him to hard labour for twelve months. James Hanlan, 42, a tall, powerful looking Irishman, was charged at Clerkenwell on Tuesday with being drunk, disorderly, and refusing to quit the Enkel Arms, Seven Sisters-road, Holloway, on Monday night. He was further charged with assaulting and kicking the landlord, Thomas Smith, and Police-constables 501 Y and 551 Y. Hanlan entered the public-house, as it was about to close, in a drunken state, and the landlord refused to serve him, and told him to leave. Prisoner refused to go, and on being told he would be given into custody said the landlord would not be enough. Police-constable 501 Y was brought in, and the prisoner at once kicked the landlord in a very dangerous manner, and attacked the officer. With the aid of Police-constable 551 Y, who was called in, he was got outside. Whilst in the roadway he knocked down the latter officer with a blow in the chest, hunched him, and punched him several times in the stomach. He also twisted the constable's leg round with the intention of breaking it. The officer, who now looked very pale, said he had since been very sick and ill. Hanlan was pulled in the away, and after walking a little he suddenly attacked the constable again, knocked him down and further ill-treated him. A number of persons in the street rendered assistance to the officers, and prisoner was eventually, with a deal of trouble, got to the police-station. The prisoner, who made no defence, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

George Howton, 29, labourer, of 34, Hornsey-road, was charged with assaulting and stabbing Annie Gregory, a woman living with him at the above address. He was further charged with assaulting two police-officers, who took him in charge. Complainant, whose head was bandaged, and who appeared to be suffering great pain, said she was the wife of a sailor, but had lately cohabited with the prisoner. On Tuesday morning, at about six o'clock, she asked the prisoner if he intended getting out of bed and going to work. The prisoner replied, 'I'll tell you about going to work,' and, seizing her by the hair, knocked her head against the wall. A quantity of her hair was pulled out by the roots. She begged him not to ill-treat her, and he got out of bed, and taking a large lamp from the table, struck her twice with it, cutting her head severely. She screamed out 'Mercy!' but, instead of desisting, he seized hold of a table knife, and crying out that he meant to go to prison for her, cut her in the chest with it near the eye. The wound was only a small one, but the cuts caused by the lamp were severe. The woman fainted after this ill-usage, and on coming to prisoner told her he 'given her a dance, and would now be off.' On his attempting to leave the house, he was stopped by some neighbours and the police, who were brought there by the complainant's screams. The prisoner was remanded in order that a surgeon might attend and state the extent of the woman's injuries.

William Lynch was charged at the Thames Police-court on Tuesday with violently assaulting Thomas Wymer, a newsagent, of 71, Willes-street, Finsbury. Prisoner, a powerfully-built young fellow, is well-known to the police as a violent character, and he has been convicted several times for assaults. At five o'clock on Monday evening prisoner, who was in company with two other roughs in East India Dock-road, threw a gentleman down, seized hold of Wymer by his whiskers, struck him a violent blow in the face, and knocked him down. George Bitten, 513 K, alighted from a tram car and took him into custody. Mr. Saunders sentenced him to two months' hard labour.

Alfred Conder, a well-dressed man, was charged with assaulting Louisa Jacobson, a married lady, residing at 28, Raven-street, Whitechapel. Between ten and eleven o'clock on Monday night the complainant was conversing with a lady friend in High-street, Whitechapel, when the prisoner passed his arm round her waist and kissed her. She indignantly repulsed him, when he struck her in the face with his open hand, and was about to strike her again when her husband seized hold of him, and gave him into custody. Mr. Saunders fined the prisoner 40s., or one month's imprisonment.

John Hayes, 32, describing himself as a "gentleman," and giving his address Tower-terrace, Anerley, was charged at Wandsworth Police-court with being drunk and assaulting the police. The constable stated that on Monday night he saw the defendant standing in a doorway of a house and making a great noise. He told him to go away quietly, but he refused, and said he was out for a spree, and meant to have it. A sergeant came up with another constable, and shortly afterwards the prisoner went away. Later, as witness was going his boat, prisoner rushed out of a gateway, stood in his path, and declared he would have his revenge. He ran at witness, and made a violent kick at his legs. In the midst of the struggle both fell to the ground. The prisoner then seized him by the throat, and again tried to kick him. Another constable arrived. Hayes was removed to the station. There he was asked what he had to say, to the charge. All he replied was 'I'm an Irishman.' Mr. Chace fined him 40s., or in default two months.

## A LOYAL BASUTO ON ENGLISH "SCUTTILING."

Messrs. Sauer and Orpen having arrived at Maseru from Maritzburg on the evening of the 23rd of August, the Basutos who had held and defended that place throughout the rebellion were invited to attend a pitso next morning, in order to afford Mr. Sauer an opportunity of explaining to them the change which had taken place in the government of Basutoland, to introduce the new Governor's agent, Mr. Orpen, and to hear the wishes and grievances of the people.

George Mosheh, a leading chief, whose speech was a masterpiece of argument and sarcasm, said it was nice to speak in terms complimentary, but it would be better for the Basutos, better for Messrs. Sauer and Orpen, and better for the colonial people, not to be deceived by flattering words. He did not believe in the peace. Not one single item in the Governor's award had yet been sincerely accepted and fulfilled by the rebels. At the end of the Free State War the Basutos were beaten and humbled; the consequences had been that they had paid the fine and fulfilled the terms of peace as dictated to them by the Boers in a few days. But now the rebels were victorious and had beaten the Queen's troops, and the consequence was they disregarded the award. What could they think of a peace by which the rebels obtained all they chose to ask for, whereas the loyalists lost everything they were possessed of? When a Government, at whose call and under whose orders they (the loyalists) came to Maseru, had so far to stoop to the demands of the rebels that it had not even the courage to insist upon the terms of the award being carried out, could such a thing be called peace? If it were only the black loyal men who had lost lives and properties in the war, the thing now agreed to might not be looked upon as strange; but when he (George) considered that white men's property destroyed to the extent of thousands of pounds in value, and that yet in the face of such losses the Government of the white man had submitted to such an award, and did even now wink at the non-fulfilment of that award, could any man come to any other conclusion than this—that the Queen's Government was dead in Basutoland, and that the rebels were the chiefs and not the Queen. How could the loyalists live amongst the rebels after such events? He had been told, and he had read it in the newspapers, that the reason they had to submit to the rebels without being able to subdue them first was this—that the Queen and the Colonial Government was to disarmament, and that therefore, the Queen would not send soldiers to fight the rebels, although there were many thousands of those soldiers over the mountains there? He wanted to know if this was true? (George paused here for a few seconds waiting for an answer, but, not receiving one, he continued.)—As the white chiefs remained silent he would proceed and tell them that he, George Mosheh, could not believe the truth of the statement of the Queen and Home Government not approving of the disarmament policy, for if such were the truth, by what authority had Lord Kimberley written that letter, wherein the Basutos were informed that the Queen had approved of the act of the Colonial Parliament, and that they, the Basutos, must submit to the law, must give up their guns, and that the Queen would protect all those who obeyed her commands, because she was very much interested in the progress of the Basutos, whom she considered as the most advanced amongst the native races of Africa. If Lord Kimberley had no authority to write such a letter in the name of the Queen, why was he not punished? What kind of people were the white men? They were divided amongst themselves, and even when the war broke out, instead of all uniting to gain the victory, they fought each other, and allowed the rebels to stand on their feet, and a great many young and strong men, (pointing to the number of Levy officers and C. M. R. officers standing behind Mr. Sauer.) They had been beaten, and they stood there now as cowards. But he (George) himself stood also now here as the biggest liar that ever was, because upon the faith he had in Lord Kimberley's letter and in the Queen's promise of protection, he had induced all his followers to separate themselves from the rebels and to come to Maseru. They had left everything and followed his advice, and now to-day he stood before them as a liar. The Queen's protection—where was it now? Their lands and cattle and properties—where were they now? The very lands which he (George) had ploughed last year, and whereupon he had erected his dwellings, had been disposed of by the rebel chiefs to other men. If he would now return and claim his land and his property, or his cows or horses, from this and that rebel to whom they had been given during the war, and if such and such a rebel refused to give it up to him, would the Queen's promise of protection help him to get it back again? No; the Queen was dead in Basutoland, and her power had departed. George Mosheh's speech, which was delivered with great emphasis and with action exactly suited to the words, evidently made a strong impression. Many were the exclamations of assent to what George had said when he took his seat again amongst his people.

## ATTEMPTED MURDER AT PECKHAM.

John Mendon, 42, engineer, was indicted at the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday for feloniously wounding a woman named Louisa Shaw, with intent to murder her. Mr. Eklott prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Montagu Williams. The prisoner, who was described as a person of private means, lodged at 19, Crofton-road, Peckham, and returned there on the 19th of September, having been away for some time at Margate. He reached home about two o'clock, there then appearing to be nothing singular about his manner. About half-past ten that evening prosecutrix got him some beef-tea, and an hour and a half afterwards, when she was standing at the front gate, expecting the return of her master and mistress, who were absent from home, the prisoner, who had nothing on but a jersey, came towards her with a razor in his hand. The prosecutrix noticed blood was flowing from his throat, and she said to him, 'Oh, Mr. Mendon, what have you been doing?' He made no reply, but put his hand on the prosecutrix's shoulder and attempted to cut her throat. She struggled with him, caught hold of the blade of the razor, and threw it over the garden wall. Prosecutrix then went for a constable, and during her absence the prisoner was seen to search for the razor. On the constable arriving, he found the prisoner in his own room, and asked him what he had been doing, and the prisoner replied, 'The Lord commanded me to cut my throat, and I have done so.' The constable asked what he had been doing to the razor, and he made no reply. Dr. Massey said he was called in to see the prisoner shortly after the occurrence, and found him lying on his bed. He had two wounds on his throat. In his opinion the prisoner was then decidedly in an unusual state of mind. Dr. Stocker, of the Peckham House Asylum, was called for the defence, and stated that the prisoner was admitted into that establishment on the 19th of October, 1879, suffering from suicidal mania. He was discharged on the 11th of January, 1879, but with the consent of the Commissioners he was continued as a boarder until September, 1880. In his opinion prisoner was suffering from suicidal mania at the time he made the attack on the prosecutrix. At this stage of the proceedings the jury stopped the case, and returned a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity. The prisoner was ordered to be detained during her Majesty's pleasure.

**MORDED BY WOMEN.**—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says: The discontent of the Russian peasantry concerning the land question has spread even to Poland. In the Government of Lublin it has assumed threatening proportions. A short time ago a gentleman owning property in that district had a dispute of an aggravated nature with the peasants on his estate. One day, when returning on foot from a day's shooting, he was surrounded by a band of infuriated women, who, upon his refusing to accede to their demands, savagely assaulted him with various farming implements. With no other means of defence, the gentleman in question found himself at length forced to fire upon his assailants. Two of his aggressors were severely wounded, but the remainder of the band immediately renewed the onslaught. He was finally rescued from his perilous position by the arrival of his companions, who also used their firearms with deadly effect on the crowd of peasant women.

A petition praying for the release of the Rev. S. F. Green has been forwarded to the Queen by the clergy and 300 members of the congregation of All Saints' Church, Bournemouth, Maidenhead.



## SETTING STEAMERS ON FIRE.

### Alleged Fenian Plot.

An audacious and nearly successful attempt to set fire to the Cunard steamer Bothnia, one of the finest vessels in the fleet, was made at New York at an early hour on Sunday morning. Suspicion points to the dynamite party of incendiaries. The facts were as follows: A few minutes past six p.m., Benjamin Cole, one of the sailors, went to the chief steward, Mr. Barrett, and told him there seemed to be a queer smell coming up amidships, or from the after part of the steamer. It smelt like burning oil. The captain was not on board, and the steward sent word to chief officer Marshall, who was in charge, and then started from the steering part of the ship aft through a passage leading to the saloon. He had not proceeded far before the smell of fire was perceptible. Having called a party of men, and hastily summoned the second officer, Mr. Stevens, the steward, ran towards the port side of the saloon, and here the runners in the narrow passages between the state rooms were seen to be smoking, but very slightly, in two or three places, while the carpets were evidently spotted profusely with some dark fluid. There was a suffocating odour like the mingled fumes of phosphorus and gasoline or naphtha, which was found to come from the fluid with which the carpets were saturated. With as much haste as possible, the carpets were loosened and rolled up, but the friction of rolling them together caused them to break out into flames, which burned fiercely, and left no doubt that some highly inflammable stuff had been poured on them. The burning cloths were carried on deck, and they nearly set fire to the wood-work and upholstery. The flames were so stubborn that streams of water had little effect, and they still continued to burn with great fury, impeding the surroundings. Finally, the blazing carpets were thrown overboard, and even then they continued to burn until the sailors piled weights upon them, and sank them below the surface. The place where the fire broke out was immediately about the main saloon, on the port side, in a narrow, dark passage, between rows of state rooms. A more dangerous spot or one more favourable for a destructive fire could scarcely have been chosen. That the fire was the work of incendiaries it is impossible to doubt. Four empty bottles were found, one of which contained phosphorus and others gasoline, naphtha, or some similar liquid. The bottles, of brown glass, resembled ordinary whisky bottles. No clue exists to the identity of the incendiaries, except a very doubtful one, which is not likely to prove of much value. Two men came on board at a late hour in the afternoon and asked for the boatswain, Mr. Jackson. When told he was asleep, they said, "Oh, never mind, we'll take a walk about the ship." They were not noticed particularly by anybody, and while there is some reason to suspect them, no good description could be given.

Among Rosa's friends there is unqualified exultation over what they call now the British scare. Rosa says he knows nothing about it, but believes it to be part of a plan to sweep British commerce from the sea. "Lovers of Ireland (he adds) cannot carry on ordinary warfare against England, but are determined to have no child's play. This is what Mr. Gladstone would call one of the resources of modern civilisation. The fluid used is known as Greek fire, and was used by our people when I was in prison in Liverpool. It is terribly effective. This is the way to fight the British. We can't have big armies and glittering cannon, but we can make England wrince." He declined to say whether at the last meeting of the Dynamite Council it was voted to begin the war on the Bothnia.

What is supposed to have been an attempt to burn the Abyssinia, Union steamer, is also reported from New York. The watchman at the pier gates says that about eight o'clock on Monday evening two Irishmen, well dressed, wearing broad-brimmed soft hats pulled over their eyes, asked to be admitted to the steamer to see Pat Bourke, who they said was coal-passenger on the Abyssinia. The guard said no such person was employed, and refused admission. While asking for admission one of the men stepped into the shadow of the gatepost, and the other kept his face averted. An officer of the company who saw them says they were suspicious-looking characters and unmistakably Irish. They loitered about awhile, and then went away.

## "THE ISLINGTON GANG."

### Attack on a Mission House.

At the Middlesex Sessions, on Thursday, Alfred Spenceley, 17, a labourer, James Spenceley, 16, Patrick Reid, 17, William Elsiey, 16, and William Elston, 16, all described as paper-stainers, were indicted for assaulting, beating, and otherwise ill-treating George Green. Mr. Poynter and Mr. Slade Butler prosecuted; Mr. Burnie defended Reid, and Mr. Ringwood defended Elsiey. On Sunday, October 2, a religious service for boys was being held in a school-room attached to the Morton-road Congregational Chapel. About 8 o'clock there was a great disturbance outside, and the usher, Thomas Emmanuel, went out to ascertain the cause. He saw a number of boys, among them being the prisoners, who were knocking at the doors and wainscoting with sticks. Service was also going on at the same time in the church, and James Green, the chapel-keeper, came out with the view of quelling the disturbance, as Holy Sacrament was about to be administered. The mob of lads assembled refused to go away, but called out to the lads in school to come out. The gas-light in the lobby of the mission hall was extinguished, and a scene of indescribable tumult ensued. Green relit the lamp, whereupon he was surrounded by the prisoners and a number of other lads, who commenced pelting him with stones and making use of the most disgusting language. Alfred Spenceley struck him in the face with his fist, and when he tried to take hold of him there was a general cry of "sticks." A number of sticks were produced, and he was surrounded by the lads, who commenced to beat him most unmercifully about the head. He was rendered insensible from the blows he received, and was removed to his house in Queensbury-street, Essex-road, Islington. He had several cuts and lumps about the head, and was compelled to keep to his bed for five days after the occurrence. Information was given to Inspector Finnie, with a description of the lads concerned in the disturbance, and the prisoners were arrested and identified by several witnesses. The prisoners Spenceley were identified as being the ringleaders of the gang, and when Alfred Spenceley was arrested he informed the officer that two of the sticks were hidden behind a looking-glass in the room he occupied. These sticks were found. The jury found all the prisoners guilty. Inspector Finnie stated that they belonged to a gang called the Islington Gang, and that it was customary for them to resemble every Sunday night and parade the streets, until they came in contact with the police. Generally a free fight ensued, when belts loaded with lead were used freely, and recently four cases had been dealt with by the magistrates. The Assistant Judge, in sentencing the prisoners, said that it had become necessary to deal rigorously with the class to which the prisoners belonged, especially in such deliberate and audacious acts of violence characterising the present case. Something sharper than simple admonishment was required, and it was to be hoped that the sentence about to be passed would act as a warning to others. It was incredible that in this great metropolis people could not go into the streets on Sunday without being exposed to acts of violence by a gang of roughs, intent upon every species of mischief and personal annoyance. The vagaries of the street rowdy were a nuisance at all times, but they had been very conspicuous of late and must be suppressed. In the case of the prisoners Spenceley, he sentenced them both to eight months' imprisonment; Reid and Elsiey to six months, and Elston to three months.

**THE CASTALIA.**—This ship, which was built some years ago in two distinct hulls, in an endeavour to obviate sickness, was offered for sale by auction on Thursday. There were only two bids, viz., £1,000 and £5,000, after which the vessel was withdrawn.

On Thursday night, at Exeter, Mr. Arthur Mills, who represented the city in the Conservative interest from 1873 until 1880, when he lost his seat, was presented with a portrait of himself by Mr. Richmond, R.A., and with a gold pocket for Mrs. Mills, subscribed for by 1,200 persons. When the Sunbeam was recently at Middlesbrough during the Jubilee many persons applied for permission to inspect her. A small charge was made for this privilege, and the sum of £100 was collected. The money has been generously placed by Lady Brassey at the disposal of the St. John Ambulance Association.

## ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

### Saluting the British Flag.

YORKTOWN, Oct. 12.—The French and German delegates assisted at the celebration here to-day. President Arthur, in a brief address, said:—Here, a hundred years ago, our struggle for independence ended, and the principle of our Government—the sovereignty of the people—was established. The presentments of the struggle have long since vanished. We celebrate to-day with no feeling of exultation over our defeated foe; no such unworthy sentiment could be harboured by our hearts, so profoundly thrilled by the expressions of sorrow and sympathy which our recent national bereavement evoked from the people of England and their august Sovereign, but it is fitting that we should commemorate the patriotism, zeal, and faith of our fathers, and transmit to posterity the precious legacy they left us, love of liberty protected by law. The presence of our allies made the capitulation of Yorktown possible. To our descendants who are present here to-day I gladly offer a cordial welcome. They have a right to share in the associations of the day, none of the memories of which is more grateful than the reflection that the national friendships here so closely cemented have outlasted the mutilations of a changeable century. God grant that they may ever remain unshaken, and that for ever henceforth with ourselves and with all nations we may be at peace.

The President's address was received with great enthusiasm. YORKTOWN, October 19, Evening. — The following order of President Arthur was read by Mr. Blaine at the celebration held here yesterday:—"In recognition of the friendly relations so long and so happily subsisting between Great Britain and the United States, in trust and confidence of peace and goodwill between the two countries for all centuries to come, and especially as a mark of the profound respect entertained by the American people for the illustrious Sovereign and gracious lady who sits upon the British throne, it is hereby ordered that at the close of these ceremonies commemorative of the valor and success of our forefathers in their patriotic struggle for independence, the British flag shall be saluted by the forces of the army and navy of the United States now at Yorktown, and that the Secretary and the Secretary of the Navy shall give orders accordingly."

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Although England was not officially represented at Yorktown yesterday, she had a conspicuous share in the ceremonies. President Arthur, in his opening address, said:—"It is with no feeling of exultation over a departed foe that to-day we summon our remembrance of those who made us what we are, and who have made us what we are. Surely no such unworthy sentiment could find harbour in our hearts, so profoundly thrilled by the expressions of sorrow and sympathy which our national bereavement has evoked from the people of England and their august Sovereign. The venerable Robert C. Winthrop, the orator of the day, said: 'We are here to revive no animosities resulting from the war of the Revolution, or from any other war, remote or recent, but rather to bury and drown them all deeper than ever plummet sounded. For all that is grand and glorious in the career and example of Great Britain, certainly we can entertain nothing but respect and admiration, while I have little to say in saying that for the continued life and welfare of her illustrious Sovereign, whom neither Anne nor Elizabeth will outshine in history, the American heart beats as warmly this day as if no Yorktown had ever occurred, and no Independence ever separated us from her imperial dominion. We are ready to say and do say 'God save the Queen' as sincerely and earnestly as she herself and her Ministers and her people have said 'God save the President,' in these recent hours of his agony.'"

## SINGULAR OFFER OF MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, at the Wandsworth Police-court, Ellen Hyde, a woman, was brought up on remand charged with wandering in High-street, Wimbledon, without any visible means of subsistence. Two letters had been received since the remand, and were handed to the magistrate. One was addressed to Police-constable Randall, one of the officers of the court, who had known the prisoner for some time, by a person living in Brighton, offering to take her into custody, as she had been a servant, and was addressed to the prisoner, from a person in Westminster, offering to marry her, as he felt sorry for her when he read a report of her case in the newspapers. Prisoner said she was not acquainted with the writer of the letter containing the offer of marriage, and did not intend taking any notice of it. In answer to questions, prisoner said she had been leading a wicked life for several years, adding that there was nothing left for her but to return to it. She told the magistrate she had not been in a bed for a fortnight. She felt better since she had been in prison for a week. A constable, who had known the prisoner for several years, said a number of charges had been preferred against her at Marlborough-street Police-court. Mr. Paget granted another remand for the police to communicate with the person who had offered her marriage.

## THE FATAL OUTRAGE AT TOOTING.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. T. Russell, deputy coroner, opened an inquest at the Wandsworth and Clapham Union Workhouse on the body of Agnes Jacques, aged thirty-three, who died in the Union Infirmary from the result of fearful injuries received from a party of young roughs at Tooting. Ellen Whittle, of No. 16, Winstanley-road, Upper Clapton, identified the body as that of her sister, who had been a servant, and was married to Edward Robins, a lad, aged 15, who was taken to the infirmary on Sunday morning, the 7th August. He saw a crowd round the deceased in the high-road, Tooting. She was on the ground, and they were pulling her about. He saw Joseph Cowley and George Vickery behave indecently to her. George Cowley, Arthur Prestidge, and Sidney Gardner were there pulling the woman about, and some one, he thought it was Gardner, put his hand over the woman's mouth. Afterwards the woman got up and walked away. John Parker, a youth, deposed that he was coming home from work about half-past twelve, midnight, and saw deceased on some way along the high-road, Tooting. She was leaning against the wall, and her dress was all torn. The youths named by the previous witness were there, and others whom he did not know. Joseph Cowley went up to the woman and said, "Let me dress you." He commenced pulling her about, and then went away laughing.

The Town Council of Newcastle have resolved to apply for Parliamentary sanction for a scheme for supplying salt water from Whitty at a cost of £50,000.

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The Grove Farm.

Rivals in Love—Rivals in Business—The Hard Christian—The Gentle Jew—The Brother Attorney—The Small Farmer's Distress—The Favourite Lodger—His Arrest as a Thief—The Brothers Quarrel for Susan Merton—The Reconciliation—The Scheme of George's other Rival, Meadows—The True Lovers—Departure of George for Australia.

ACT 2. . . . . THE MODEL PRISON.  
"ABANDON HOPE ALL YE WHO ENTER HERE."

The New System—Solitude—Silence and Starvation, represented by the Gaoler—Two Old Systems—The Law and the Gospel, represented by the Chaplain—Despair and Death of Josephs under the New System—Reformation by Robinson under the Old System—Despair is the Soul's Worst Enemy—"My Last Word to You, and perhaps My Last Word to You in this World, is 'It's Never Too Late To Mend.'"

ACT 3. . . . . AUSTRALIA.  
Scene 1.—George Fielding's Log Hut.  
Scene 2.—A Ravine.

The Schemes of Meadows executed by Crawley—They Ruin George Fielding and bring him to Death's Door—Arrival of Robinson, the Penitent Thief, with

a Letter from Susan—Its Effect—Humours of Jacky—An Australian Savage—Robinson Detects the Signs of Gold.

## Scene 3.—The Mountain Lake and Waterfall. The Home of Gold.

Jacky Discovers the Monster Nugget—The Black Gang Attack George and Robinson and Overpower Them—Rescue by Jacky, who Confers a Tail on Crawley in the Form of a Bone-handled Spear—"Hurrah for Home and Susan."

ACT 4. . . . . ENGLAND.  
Scene 1.—Mr. Meadows' Parlour.

Susan Mourning for George—Meadows Deceives Her with a Forged Letter—She Believes George Unfaithful—Wounded Pride—Merton Promises Meadows the Hand of His Daughter. (All these Events are Contemporaneous with Act Three.)

## Scene 2.—The Grove Farm.

Meadows Triumphant—The Eve of the Wedding—Return of Crawley, George, and Robinson—Meadows Robs the Penitent Thief—The Wedding Day—George and Tom Appear on the Scene—Confusion—Explanation—The Money Gone—The Friends about to Return to Australia—Susan Stops Them—Isaac Levi Reappears—He Convicts Meadows and Crawley—True Love and Honesty Conquer—The Truth of the Old Adages, "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY" and "IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND."

Stage Manager, Mr. CHARLES WARNER; Musical Director, Mr. KARL MEYDER; Acting Manager and Treasurer, CHAS. A. JECKES.

Prices:—Orchestra Stalls, 10s.; New Balcony Stalls, 6s.; Upper Circle, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Box Office open from 10 to 5 daily. No Booking Fees. Pit and Gallery Tickets may be purchased during the day at the Box Office, good for any night. Doors open at 7, commence at 7.15.

REFRESHMENTS supplied by Messrs. A. and S. GATTI, of the Royal Adelaide Gallery. Wines and Spirits of the Best Quality. Neapolitan Ices, &amp;c. NOTICE.—A Smoking Saloon is attached to the Theatre.